

THE NATIONAL

# Wool Grower

VOLUME XXXIII

1943

PERIODICAL

DEPARTMENT

NUMBER 7



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# 3 EXCELLENT WAYS TO INSURE FUTURE PROSPERITY --

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A substantial investment in war bonds and stamps insures ample and efficient fighting tools with which to defend our democratic way of life in the shortest possible time.

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**TOP RAMBOUILLET RAM**  
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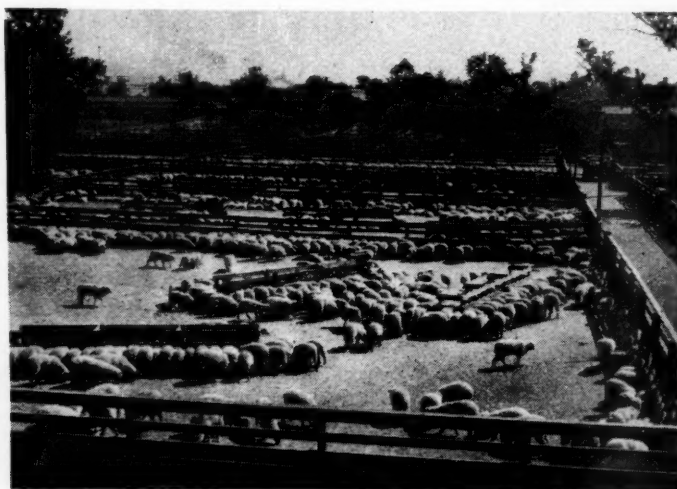
**PREFER FEED AT NORTH SALT LAKE, UTAH**

Our Day and Night Crews are always ready to serve you.

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**North Salt Lake, Utah**

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*"Best for the West"*

## The Cutting Chute

### SHADED UP

We are indebted to the United States Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho, for the cover picture, "Shaded Up," on this month's issue.

\* \* \*

### WESTBOUND MEAT RATE CASE

The Interstate Commerce Commission has postponed the hearing on the freight rates on westbound dressed meats, known as George A. Hormel & Company, et al vs. The Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, et al. The case is now set for hearing October 12, 1943, at Denver, Colorado, before Examiner J. G. Hall.

\* \* \*

### CIVILIAN MEAT QUOTAS

New quotas of meat that commercial slaughterers may deliver for civilian consumption during the three-months period beginning July 1 are: beef and veal, 65 per cent; pork, 85 per cent; and lamb and mutton, 80 per cent. This is based on the total weight of animals slaughtered in the corresponding month of 1941.

The War Food Administration officials indicated that the changes were not expected to make any material change in the total quantity of meat available to civilians. This means more lamb, mutton, and pork for civilians, but less beef and veal.

\* \* \*

### BEEF FOR ARMED FORCES

Effective June 29, 1943, 45 per cent of the conversion weight of each week's beef production, which meets Army specifications, must be set aside and reserved for the armed forces. According to this order, much more beef must be produced in the next three-months period than in the corresponding period of 1941 if civilians are to receive anywhere near the allotted 65 per cent based on 1941 production.

\* \* \*

### CORN SITUATION MORE CONFUSED

The National Committee for Farm Production Supplies reports that the corn situation remains much confused. "Just as Ex-Food Administrator Chester C. Davis was about to announce a program for relieving the situation, President Roosevelt hurriedly accepted his resignation. According to reliable but unofficial reports, the new program would have lifted the ceiling prices on corn materially or removed them entirely."

It is not known just what plans War Food Administrator Marvin Jones may have for handling the corn price situation. The allocation of the corn requisitioned from terminals by W. F. A. makes it possible to postpone action for a few more weeks, meanwhile confusion will necessarily continue.

**"YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOUR SCRAP METAL"**

"To win this war, America must out-produce the Axis. Steel, as you know, is the basic war material—but not all of the gigantic steel mills in this country, nor the skilled steel workers, can hope to do the job without your help and the help of six million other farmers in the United States." Are you entitled to display this sign—"This farm has no scrap. It has gone to slap the Jap."



#### OPPOSES ARGENTINE MEAT IMPORTATION

The California Farm Production Council went on record against articles in the press, radio, and on the floor of Congress which advocate the importation of Argentine meat to relieve the so-called meat shortage in the United States.

They stated that it is definitely known that at least three outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in the United States were caused by meat scraps, two of which had their origin in South America. Because of this outbreak the infected and exposed animals were slaughtered and put under the ground, which resulted in the loss of large amounts of meat, potential dairy supply and hides.

Livestock disease authorities agree "that the importation of meat from countries affected with foot-and-mouth disease would inevitably re-introduce the disease into the United States, and its effect upon our livestock could only aggravate rather than alleviate any shortage of foods of livestock, ruin certain phases of agriculture and generally affect our economic structure."

They asked that the President and Congress of the United States resist any and all attempts to import dressed meats or meat products capable of introducing and disseminating foot-and-mouth disease from any country where such disease exists.

#### AMMUNITION FOR SPORTSMEN

Concern over the shortage in rifle and shotgun shells for use "in reaping the wildlife crop this fall" is expressed in a recent issue of Conservation News about the Country, published by the National Wildlife Federation. The problem has been brought to the attention of the War Production Board by various groups, but no definite assurance given that the necessary ammunition will be available.

"We predict," the bulletin states, "that sufficient ammunition will be released for civilian use for the reaping of this crop. Failure to reap may cause starvation next winter of vast numbers of our four-footed game animals, and our feathered species are likely to increase the damage done to agricultural crops which are so urgently needed for domestic as well as overseas consumption."

The article points out that most species of wildlife have increased rapidly in the past few years, the numbers of waterfowl from 20,000,000 in 1932 to around 150,000,000, and deer, rabbits, pheasants, antelope, and elk increased in many places beyond the possibility of their winter feeding ranges.

#### ARGENTINA'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

In the first 3 months of 1943, Argentina imported 23.4 per cent of her total imports from the United States, which amounted to over 14 million dollars at present market values.

During the same period, Argentina exported 24.5 per cent of her total exports to the United States, or a dollar value of over 29 million dollars.

Argentina's balance of trade with the United States in the first 3 months of 1943 has been in Argentina's favor to the amount of over 15 million dollars.

July, 1943



**E**VERY day our Army buys nearly three million dollars' worth of food.

Every day five million dollars' worth of food sails away on lend-lease.

And every day 126 other million Americans at home must be fed.

So it's easy to see the job that faces the farmers—and one of the jobs that face the railroads.

Food, war goods, ore, coal, oil, everything—it all adds up to a total of 1½ million tons being moved a mile every minute.

To do it the railroads are starting a loaded freight train on its run every four seconds.

They are also starting a special troop movement every six minutes of the day and night.

New equipment and needed materials are next to impossible to get. And there is a limit to the load which can be carried by the railroads with what they now have.

That's why coaches are sometimes crowded, why trains are sometimes late, why you cannot always travel as comfortably as in the past.

Like the farmers on the food front, however, the railroads are devoting every bit of their experience and initiative to provide the transportation needed to keep our battle lines strong.



ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

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**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign \$2.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1918, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

# EDITORIALS

JUNE activities on the war fronts were important, though not decisive. It appears that the military authorities, working with the Allies and Commander-in-Chief Roosevelt, have planned strategic operations, the length of which cannot be known, but undoubtedly they are calculated to reach victory with the lowest possible loss of life.

On the home front, there was considerable action. It is at least debatable whether there was much progress—unless revelation of errors be regarded as in the line of progress. Most of the coal miners returned to work, though the original issues are largely unsettled. Congress, in passing the new labor bill over the presidential veto, resumed some of its power and responsibility that had previously been delegated to the Executive. Serious clashes between war bureaus and officials continue with little apparent evidence of the new harmony expected to come through the President's creation of the War Mobilization Board under Justice Byrnes.

## Meat Affairs

THE meat price rollback and packer subsidy plan were ordered to become effective June 7. The basis of payment of subsidies to packers for the purpose of maintaining producers' prices had not been completely worked out at that time. Various packers in the Northwest and some other sections, upon being unable to obtain from O.P.A. offices any information as to the manner in which they might be able to collect their subsidies, discontinued slaughter.

Both the House and Senate later passed a bill extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation for two years, and containing an amendment to the effect that no agency of the Government could pay subsidies designed to give effect to rollback in prices as paid by consumers. This bill was vetoed by the President, and later the veto was sustained by close vote in the Lower House.

The official life of the Commodity Credit Corporation expired on June 30, and that organization was left without strict legal status. However, it was announced by the Commodity Credit Corporation that wool purchases would be continued and financed through an unannounced agency of the Government. Probably this would be the Defense Supplies Corporation.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the House then drafted another bill providing for the extension of the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation to January, 1944, and granting an additional 350 million dollars borrowing authority for continuation of such subsidies as were already being handled by the Corporation.

This was intended to tide matters over until after the congressional recess, which had been scheduled to start about the middle of July. Also, it was probably hoped that in the meantime matters might become clearer, and that in the fall months the administration and congressional policies regarding prices and subsidies could become more clear. When this bill went to the Senate, however, it was

again amended by a requirement that prohibited payment of any subsidies on food commodities by any agency of the Government. The House refused to support the amendment a second time. On July 8, the Senate by a vote of 34 to 33 withdrew its anti-subsidy provision and the bill was passed to continue the C.C.C. until January 1, 1944. The C.C.C. and R.F.C. are now in a position to pay subsidies up to the limit of available funds.

The National Wool Growers Association has taken a position in Washington in support of the opposition of three national agricultural organizations to the price rollback and subsidy plan. These organizations, and a large group of senators identified with agricultural affairs, have consistently maintained from the outset that producers of agricultural products should receive those prices necessary to insure the needed production for the war effort. It has been insisted that even though consumer prices under such a plan might advance to some extent, yet any inflationary result would be much less serious than would certainly result from lowering consumer prices and requiring the Federal Treasury to pay subsidies from public revenues.

When Chester C. Davis took office as War Food Administrator about April 1, agricultural interests generally were greatly encouraged. Through his former connection with the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Davis had earned the confidence of agriculture as a sound and progressive executive. It was a disappointment when it was learned that there had not been transferred to him the O.P.A. powers over food rationing and prices. Mr. Davis made considerable progress in April and May. Early in June, when the subsidy plan was under consideration by the Senate Agricultural Committee, Mr. Davis testified that he did not endorse the idea as a general policy. At the same time he stated the necessity of making it possible for the administration to grant subsidies in special cases, or whenever such might be required to insure protection of any war commodities in volume larger than could be foreseen in advance.

It appears that this may have been the breaking point of Mr. Davis' relations with the administration. On June 16 he tendered his resignation to the President, saying that he could not subscribe to the plan of the general operation of rolling back prices and the payment of subsidies under conditions existing at that time.

Prior to Mr. Davis' resignation, the House had passed a bill calculated to give him full power over all matters of food distribution and prices, as previously exercised by the O.P.A.

The President quickly named Judge Marvin Jones to succeed Mr. Davis as War Food Administrator. Mr. Jones, as Congressman from Texas, was for several years chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. He had been serving on the Federal Bench, but when Justice Byrnes was named as Director of Economic Stabilization, Mr. Jones was appointed as his assistant. Judge Jones is expected to work wholeheartedly in carrying out administration programs. There would now seem to be little point



to the previous effort of concentrating all food affairs under the War Food Administrator.

During the administration of Chester Davis, the question of ceiling prices on live animals received little attention. While he had not expressed himself openly as in opposition to ceiling prices, it was well understood that he had hoped to work out a plan which would make such a policy unnecessary. It was largely through his efforts that the War Meat Board was set up in Chicago, under an agreement between the War Department, the O.P.A., and the War Food Administration, which gave the Board large powers. While the Board has been organized, it has not made any important announcements. This, evidently, is because of the confusion over the whole meat situation resulting from the subsidy issue. However, on the day following Mr. Davis' resignation, a representative of the O.P.A. appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and defended the policy of setting ceiling prices on live animals. At the same time, he expressed approval of setting floor prices on live animals. Since June 29, little more has been heard of this proposal. Evidently all actions in connection with meat affairs have awaited the final disposition of the subsidy question.

Through all the turmoil, there has been no official action calling for a reduction of live animal prices. However, the confusion and the great uncertainty occasioned to processors generally has seriously shaken confidence. Slaughter operations have been curtailed materially, and there have been material recessions in prices of cattle, sheep, and hogs. It should be understood that the subsidy idea was not calculated to reduce livestock prices. On the other hand, it was proposed as a means of reimbursing packers to the extent of their lowering the wholesale ceilings, and as a means of insuring the continuation of livestock price levels that were current prior to the presentation of the subsidy question.

The Congress recessed to September 14 immediately after the subsidy question was disposed of, though it can be recalled at any time. In the meantime, the administration can proceed with its plans that have aroused such strong opposition. It may be expected that livestock prices will remain at recent levels, though operation of the subsidy plan for meat probably will forestall the active work of the War Meat Board on the excellent plan that had been laid out.

## *C.C.C. Wool Appraisals*

IT WOULD be idle to ignore the fact that there is a great deal of disappointment and dissatisfaction over the appraisals of some of the wools being sold to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Reports have been received from a good many growers whose clips are netting them a lower price per pound than was received through home or consignment sales of their 1942 clips. These individuals are particularly vehement in their complaints, though it is not possible to say what proportion of the owners of appraised clips have had the same experience.

The association officials who were active in bringing into effect the present purchase plan, as asked for by their members, find that, in respect to prices, the arrangement is not working out as was anticipated.

About 30 million pounds of wool have been officially

appraised. The C.C.C. has published no statements regarding the results of appraisals, and it is impossible to know what proportion of those made have been considered by growers as unsatisfactory. Each grower receives with his account of sales, a copy bearing the signatures of the appraisers and showing the shrinkage and clean value of each grade in the clip.

In most cases, the dissatisfaction has been based upon the receipt of a lower price per pound in 1943 than was obtained in 1942. Of course, such comparisons are not altogether accurate, but where there is such a very large difference in price, it is not surprising that dissatisfaction arises. In a few cases, C.C.C. appraisers have placed the shrinkage as much as 5 per cent above that for which the same clip was sold to the mills last year. While such a variation is possible, it is very unusual and naturally raises a question as to the accuracy of the present appraisal procedure.

It is, of course, understood that the present appraisals are based on the clean prices of the various grades as established in the O.P.A. scale of ceiling prices announced in 1942, and which has been in effect since that time. As has been frequently stated in the Wool Grower, it was to be expected that there might be some cases in which the total of 2½ cents per pound levied against growers under the C.C.C. plan might bring the net return to growers a little lower than was paid last year for the same or similar clips. It was believed, however, that home sales of 1942 clips were not on the full ceiling basis, and that the general average of net returns this year would exceed that of 1942. It may be found that all of the wool taken by the C.C.C. will bring a higher total return to growers than was received in 1942. Even if that should finally prove to be a fact, it does not remove the necessity of discussion and action on behalf of owners of clips that appear to have been underappraised.

The O.P.A. scale of prices which now is being followed was in effect during the uncontrolled handling of the 1942 clip. Representatives of the same wool houses that handled the 1942 clips from the growers to the mills by purchase or on consignment now comprise the various official appraisal committees. And it has never been charged by the O.P.A. that last year's wools were sold above the ceiling prices. It is therefore logical for growers to now expect net returns corresponding to those of last year, unless their clips of this year are heavier or otherwise inferior to those of last year.

Since the question of accuracy of appraisals came up, a good deal has been said to the effect that this year's wools are generally yielding less clean wool than those of last year, and also of lower clean values. That may be true in general, but there are many sections for which it is not true. Growers must in fairness give consideration to cases such as the one referred to in Mr. Fawcett's report in this issue, in which a clip that was appraised at 8 cents less in the grease than another grown in the same section actually netted more dollars per fleece than the one that was appraised as of a lighter shrink and a higher value in the grease.

Conferences held since these complaints arose, were attended by growers, officials of the C.C.C., and of the Food Distribution Administration, to which appraisal work was assigned by the C.C.C. At that conference it was arranged

that a representative of the concern handling any clip should work with the official appraisers and discuss with them his opinion of its shrinkage and clean value as derived from his knowledge gained from selling the same clip to the mills in other years. Since then, things have been running more smoothly, though it is too early to say that all of the later appraisals will be acceptable to growers and the concerns acting as handlers.

It was also arranged that whenever possible, sample bags from clips of which the appraisal is disputed will be sent for a scouring test. The National Wool Growers Association asked that such tests be made in all cases in which reappraisal is requested. Officials stated that facilities are not available for scouring tests of a large proportion of clips, but that the plan would be followed as extensively as is practicable. Scouring tests will be helpful in reappraisals, and also will furnish checks to the appraisers in later valuation of clips similar to those on which scouring tests are made.

It is not yet possible for growers to determine their position on government handling of the 1944 clip. The bulk of the C.C.C. wool has yet to be appraised, and while the early part of that work has undoubtedly caused many injustices, improvements now being made in the plan should make it more nearly satisfactory if continued.

In Texas, California, and some other states, association officials have suggested that sales of wools to the Government be placed on an optional basis. The C.C.C. has never looked with favor upon that idea, but the completion of the 1943 plan will furnish valuable facts for future guidance.

It is highly improbable that a similar compulsory plan will again be made effective if growers are generally opposed.

When it shall be possible for growers to fairly evaluate 1943 operations, and to fix their policy for 1944, other knotty problems will be confronted. Among these is the time and method for the Government's disposition of the stockpile. It has not yet been possible to obtain from Washington an official statement as to what agency or bureau will have charge when the time comes for liquidation of the stockpile. Until it shall be known that the Government's stocks will be liquidated in a way to protect fairly the price of domestic wool, there will be advantage to growers in having government money invested in domestic wools.

The other point for growers to weigh before announcing their position on possible government handling of future clips, is the price that might be expected to prevail under a return to uncontrolled marketing.

## Wool Ceiling Prices

THE O.P.A. still declines to make any revision in wool ceiling prices as established in February 1942. Their economists claim that since January 1941, costs of wool production have advanced 34 per cent, but that prices have advanced 36 per cent, and that under these figures there is no basis for raising prices.

The National Wool Growers Association has officially objected to the statement that growers' prices have advanced by 36 per cent. It has been shown to the O.P.A. that the advance since January 1941 has been only 12

per cent, and that under the amendment of October 2, 1942, to the Price Control Act, an increase of at least 22 per cent in wool ceiling prices is called for.

So far, the O.P.A. has based its refusal to revise wool prices on two points. First, they assert that they are operating under the President's "hold the line" order and cannot raise prices, regardless of the terms of the law. Second, they claim that the price has advanced since January 1941 more than has the cost of production and that this offsets the rise in the cost of production. To this latter claim, the growers have made strenuous objection.

The O.P.A. bases its idea on the rise in wool prices upon data published monthly by the Department of Agriculture as representing the national average of farm prices for wool in the grease. We have pointed out that these figures, while perhaps having some value for showing the general trend of prices, cannot fairly be used to show the change in the growers' market in any particular period of time. We argued, verbally and by memorandum, that the only fair way to show the change in wool prices over the last two years, is by using Boston quotations on the clean price of various grades, which are also officially reported by the Department of Agriculture. This is the only logical method because official ceiling prices, as prescribed in February 1942, are set forth on the clean basis for the various grades at Boston. As said above, this comparison shows a market advance of only 12 per cent. Setting this figure against the advance of 34 per cent in cost of production, the ceiling prices should be raised by at least 22 per cent.

While the facts and the argument are all on the side of the growers, they have had no effect upon the position of the O.P.A. Under the present policies of that administration and the President's "hold the line" order, the only concession they might make would be to pay subsidies to growers.

And woolgrowers do not want subsidies. They want the price which the law contemplates they should receive. So far, they have been defeated in that effort. The Commodity Credit Corporation is now authorized to operate and to pay subsidies only until January, 1944. Before that time, Congress must take further action. It has been hoped that if Congress rejected the subsidy idea, it would also provide for payment of fair prices to producers of agricultural products, including higher wool ceiling prices.

Undoubtedly the whole question of subsidies and agricultural prices will be reopened when the Congress reconvenes in September. Whether there will then be sufficient votes to establish a fairer plan of pricing wool, livestock, and other agricultural products, is an open question. Unfortunately, the country will then be within fourteen months of a general election, and party interests must be considered.

It must be recognized that recent voting in the Senate and House on agricultural and other war problems has not followed party lines at all closely. In all probability, the parties will take different positions next year on war food and clothing affairs, which would give the country an opportunity to determine policies. It is greatly to be hoped, however, that the winter session will clarify some of the pending issues this fall in a way to strengthen the home front for 1944.



## O. P. A. Continues Coffee Rules

REPRESENTATIVES of the National Wool Growers Association discussed coffee allowances for sheep herders with O.P.A. officials, including Harold B. Rowe, Director of the Food Rationing Division, several times in May and the first part of June. The question had previously been opened with the O.P.A. by Senator John Thomas of Idaho.

In the conversations, Dr. Rowe and members of his staff appeared to be favorably impressed by the statements and explanations made for the growers. At the request of the officials, a special memorandum was submitted to describe conditions under which herders work, and to show that the new civilian allowance, that was increased in May from one pound for five weeks to one pound monthly, was insufficient for men herding sheep, especially in mountain areas and in winter months. The officials with whom the details were discussed appeared to recognize that a larger coffee allowance was required for herders and for others working under comparable conditions. They stated that they would work on the preparation of an amendment to the coffee regulations that would permit a larger allowance for occupations such as herding sheep, and at the same time not encourage larger consumption in other occupations.

Subsequent to these conferences the general coffee ration was increased to one pound for three weeks, and President Roosevelt said that it might be possible to remove all restrictions on the use of coffee.

The following letter was written to the National Wool Growers Association by Dr. Rowe on June 29:

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Following our conference with you relative to additional coffee allowances for sheep herders, considerable study has been made of the entire problem.

As a result, it has been decided that it would not be desirable to provide additional coffee allowances for sheep herders. The degree of difference in the occupational conditions for sheep herders as compared with a number of other groups was not sufficiently broad to warrant special treatment. In addition, the administrative problems connected with such a program would be great.

We regret our inability to grant your request, but hope that the recently announce-

ed liberalization of coffee rations to consumers will provide relief for the situation which you have outlined.

Sincerely yours,

Harold B. Rowe

Director, Food Rationing Division

## Another Ox Gored

MANY of us were greatly amused when Mr. Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement urging the Congress to pass the Reciprocal Trade Agreement pact under which huge imports of agricultural products enter this country at greatly reduced tariff rates. Since that statement was made, many local labor unions have vigorously opposed the importation of manufactured articles in which they were interested. Notable protests were made by the labor of watch makers, textile workers, pottery workers, etc. Now comes the shoe workers to protest. It seems our government has purchased one million pairs of shoes for our soldiers from Chile. The shoe workers make the following protest:

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, representing thousands of shoe workers in the United States, respectfully requests your opposition to the purchase of shoes by the Federal Government from the Republic of Chile or any other foreign country, especially when such shoes are prison made. We are not opposed to the good-neighbor policy but we are primarily interested in the welfare of free American shoe workers, many of whom now are employed on short-time schedules.

John J. Mara,

General President, Secretary-Treasurer.

It is to be recalled that Vice President Wallace recently spent several weeks visiting South American countries, and is charged with having made this deal with Chile. While, no doubt, Henry gave away many of our heritages while in South America, that was not his prime purpose in visiting these Spanish-speaking countries. For more than two years, Mr. Wallace had been studying Spanish, even to the extent of employing a Spanish-speaking secretary. Here in the United States Senate where he presides, the English language is still used, although it has been proposed to substitute Russian for English. Mr. Wallace could not have a foreign idea or language bubbling off inside of him without giving expression to it. Therefore, it was

decided to send Henry to South America to make a few speeches in Spanish so that the folks down there would know for sure that we were not only willing and anxious to give them free access to our markets, but had actually adopted their language as a mark of the high esteem in which we held them. When Mr. Wallace was down there, he invited the president to call at the White House for a protracted stay. They must at least have understood this, for already two South American presidents have returned the visit, and another is said to be on the way. Of course, these visits are all right, but they should be brief, as this country is on a ration and the White House has only a limited number of food stamps.

S. W. McClure

## Shearling Program to be Discontinued

THE Army Air Corps until June 26 had been buying shearling leather direct from tanners at ceiling prices fixed by the O.P.A.

According to an Air Corps order, they had decided not to buy shearlings from tanners any longer, but to buy the garments from garment manufacturers. This resulted in tanners refusing to buy shearlings any longer at the former prices.

This unhealthy situation has now been straightened out according to a telegram received from C. G. Randall of the Farm Credit Administration:

Army Air Corps officials adopted program today making it possible for tanners to continue as active bidders for shearling pelts thus helping support live values for shorn lambs during next three months when lambs and yearlings already shorn are marketed. Air Corps has made heavy reduction in requirements for shearling pelts from figures given us which were quoted in letter sent you in April. Suggest you discontinue your efforts from now on to have lambs shorn for shearling program and advise producers accordingly. As you know shearlings have been frozen for flying suits. WPB planning to remove such restrictions thus reopening market for civilian demands. This program should help lamb and yearling markets immediately.



## American Wool Council Woolfacts

THE following is a transcript of an interview between Miss Nancy Craig of "Women of Tomorrow" and Miss Helen Harrington Boyd of the American Wool Council broadcast over radio station WJZ New York:

CRAIG: For a time early this spring, there was doubt expressed in some quarters as to whether or not by the time fall and winter arrived, there would be any woolen clothes left on the market. One of those vicious rumors gripped the country and shoppers went on orgies of buying yard goods and ready-to-wear—anything and everything which looked as if it might be nice and warm for next winter. Well, like a lot of such things, these fears proved groundless. And just how false they were you will hear from the guest who has joined me at the microphone. Helen Harrington Boyd is associate director of the American Wool Council and her work is chiefly along educational lines . . . giving the consumer the real facts about wool—how much is available—how to use what there is to best advantage—how to take care of good wool—and so on. Miss Boyd's background includes wide experience, both from the manufacturer's and consumer's viewpoint. She's worked with department stores, in public relations . . . she's directed promotional programs of a number of leading concerns. One of her important jobs in recent years was an analyst with the people who make Talon Slide Fasteners . . . Until recently she was vice president of the Fashion Group, here in New York. It's hard to list all the bright spots in her bright career, but from this much I'm sure you'll agree that she can give us the cold facts on this very heated question of woollens . . . Miss Boyd, you can set a great many fears at rest for us this morning. There is going to be plenty of wool next winter for civilians, isn't there?

BOYD: Yes, Miss Craig, I'm very happy to tell you that there will be no shortage of woolen clothes. Of all the fibers in this country, wool today is the most plentiful in supply and the most available for immediate use of the manufacturer.

CRAIG: That's the best news I've heard in months. But tell me, why has the picture changed so drastically since last year?

BOYD: That can be attributed to several factors. After Pearl Harbor, restrictions on the use of wool for civilians were based on the fear that foreign sources of supply would be closed to us. On the contrary, as the war shifted to the Pacific we have been running a virtual shuttle service of ships to Australia and New Zealand. Aside from the fact we need this wool, the United States and Great Britain are the only markets left for Australia's principal product.

CRAIG: In other words, the economic order of supply and demand is working to our benefit. Are we getting wool from any other source?



Helen Harrington Boyd

BOYD: Oh, yes. Our second important source is Uruguay and the Argentine. We have large supplies in Uruguay, purchased by our Government, awaiting shipment. Under the new regime in the Argentine, we will undoubtedly import more wool from there than we have in the last year. So I can truthfully say that there is more wool in this country today than at any time in our history. Our stock pile of raw wool in Government and commercial hands is now sufficient for two years' ordinary output of fabrics.

CRAIG: I'd like to pause here and give three rousing cheers. However, won't most of this wool be needed for the armed forces?

BOYD: No, and here's why. Naturally, our military forces had production preference on the woolen supplies last year. Do you know that during the first year a man is in service, he requires the fleece of 26

sheep and under combat, he requires the fleece of six more? First of all, our Government had to build up that equipment for our armed forces, plus large stocks for reserve. Now that those supplies have been accumulated, we are now entering the replacement phase. Therefore, on June 8 the War Production Board released additional wool for civilian production.

CRAIG: What does this release of wool mean to civilians in terms of yardage?

BOYD: It means about 300 million yards . . . probably even more because woolen mills have been working for the past year and a half on the simplification of styles and weaves of fabrics so that they will secure the utmost yardage per loom . . . in other words, fast weaving patterns of simple construction which will take less wool and less labor. No spindle will be idle through lack of sufficient wool supplies.

CRAIG: You mention weaves of fabrics to secure the utmost yardage per loom . . . does that mean that the wool will be used in adulterated fabrics . . . those that have just a little wool combined with other fibres, like rayon or cotton?

BOYD: Not at all. You see, in this same order the War Production Board withdrew the provision awarding up to 40 per cent in premium wool for manufacturing adulterated fabrics. The reason is that manufacturers did not use this premium wool nor did they use the allotments of rayon for adulterated fabrics when they realized that neither retail merchants nor the consuming public would accept these materials. (Incidentally, unless you use more than 20 per cent of wool in a fabric it is just wasted because it gives no warmth or protection.)

CRAIG: That's a good point to know. However, The Wool Labeling Act has been a great help to the consumer in insuring warmth in articles in ratio to the woolen percentages the material contains. I suppose the smaller amount of materials allowed per garment according to Government Regulation L-85 will increase the supply of woolen clothes for women.

BOYD: That's another important factor. The new style regulations mean a saving of one-half a yard or more of material in each garment. The new, very narrow silhouette has been a challenge to American designers to devise straight, narrow clothes. Just as a fashion note, all this is going to make accessories doubly important next season.

CRAIG: Yes, it certainly should. But to get back to the role of the textile manufacturer, do you foresee any labor shortage in the mills which might curtail the amount of wool on the market. That was one possibility that's been set forth.

BOYD: Labor isn't as much of a problem as one might think for two reasons. Working as the mills have been on securing the utmost yardage per loom, they have also been working on the employment of labor in the most effective way possible. Now the second reason is that the textile industry is one which is peculiarly adapted to women and is now employing as much as 60 per cent women in some mills. And women will be employed in this field more and more.

CRAIG: What do you think, Miss Boyd, about these rumors of clothes rationing? Do

### SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

San Angelo (Texas) Sheep Show and Sale: July 27-28

Idaho Ram Sale, Filer: August 4  
West Texas Ram Sale and Show, Eden: August 4-6

New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque: August 14

Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton: August 20

National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah: August 24-25

Southern Oregon Ram Sale, Lakeview: September 15

Ogden Live Stock Show, Ogden, Utah: November 7-10

Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Competition: November 29-December 2.

you think that's going to come eventually?

BOYD: There is no intention on the part of the Government to ration clothes or to standardize them further unless such rationing is forced by scare buying and hoarding. There is only one danger which can lead to rationing: that is the widespread whispering campaign by salespeople urging customers to "buy now." This black-market muttering of a clothes famine must be recognized and stamped out.

CRAIG: I agree with you 100 per cent—although I don't know how it can be done.

BOYD: It's up to the women. If we all go along and buy the things we need as we need them and refuse to be cajoled into making purchases because of vague rumors of rationing, there won't be any reason to ration clothes. Women should remember that wartime demand for fabrics is diminishing, not increasing the supply available. Of course, a good many people have a little spare cash in their pocketbooks these days and when there is a whisper of rationing, they decide they might as well get what they can while they have the money. It makes them feel smart and clever, but it is that type of buying which will lead to rationing if there is enough of it.

CRAIG: Funny, isn't it, that we don't keep more level heads when we know that these rumors are usually without any foundation. I never will get over the story of the woman who bought up \$500 worth of yard goods, bolt after bolt, without the faintest idea of what she was going to do with any of it. She's probably paying now to keep it in cold storage so the moths won't eat it.

BOYD: People have done a lot of foolish things because of the prospect of rationing, but let's hope we've learned a lesson. A lot of women bought clothes they'll wish they didn't have when they see the new and different fall styles our clever designers have created. One good thing that has come about is the trend to buy quality merchandise nowadays. The American Wool Council has just completed a survey of consumer trends and it's quite interesting. Higher priced merchandise of better quality is being sold in two buying groups—one, the white collar worker who is investing in practical clothes, and the other, the factory worker who is now able to buy more elaborate articles. However, both groups want quality and are buying nationally advertised merchandise carrying familiar trade names. This is particularly evidenced by the demand for all-wool merchandise, and the Wool Products Labeling Act has proven to be of prime selling value.

CRAIG: I suppose every war makes us more conscious of quality, and this time we will probably go right ahead in that direction long after the war is over. One thing we haven't touched on this morning, which is virtually important, is the proper care of woollen clothing.

BOYD: Yes, it is, for anything made of wool is an investment and responds to good care. But I brought this little booklet along with me called "Your Woolens—Their Wear and Care." It contains lots of good advice on the brushing, hanging and airing of garments, on the care of baby's clothes, and the washing and storing of blankets. And

I thought you and your listeners might like to have copies.

CRAIG: We certainly would . . . this looks like the last word in suggested care of woolens.

BOYD: Well, we have a pretty good supply of those on hand. If any of your listeners would like to have copies and will send their requests to you, I'll gladly supply the copies without any charge whatsoever.

CRAIG: That's more than generous of you, Miss Boyd, and I can foresee that a great many of my listeners will be writing in for their copies. I really can't tell you how grateful I am this morning for your authoritative opinions on the subject. There's little excuse for consumers to have the wool pulled over their eyes, if I may resort to feeble humor. It's been wonderful talking it over with you, Helen Boyd, and again, many thanks.

BOYD: Thank you, Miss Craig . . . you're doing a grand job in keeping people informed on these subjects.

## Wool Defended

"A RECENT signed news letter by a rayon manufacturer makes the following statement," the American Wool Council says:

"Spun rayon and wool blends, strangely enough, hold their position the same as last year. Woollen and worsted mills that believed in and wove such blends are continuing to do so. The majority of mills that have not previously made spun rayon and wool blends, continue to prefer running fewer all wool cloths to running greater yardages of blends although the latter are needed by civilians as a result of war demands on woollen poundage."

Entirely aside from the inference contained in the above statement the facts are wrong, the American Wool Council comments. Manufacturers who have a reputation for making all wool fabrics won't make blends because neither their customers nor the public want them. Tests in laboratory and in service prove they are inferior in wear, service and appearance. They are prevalent almost exclusively in low priced merchandise. When the public will buy wool and rayon blends in good quality merchandise, manufacturers will make them. The woollen industry is not wedded to wool by love. It uses wool because it is a fiber without any adequate substitute or replacement although it costs three or four times as much as spun rayon.

There is no present shortage of wool, and not a single spindle or loom in the entire wool textile industry has been idle for a day because of any lack of wool, nor will any be idle in the future. There is, in fact, a far greater shortage of rayon than of wool. Any garment manufacturer will tell you that rayon linings are scarcer than wool suitings or coatings.

No one denies the great values of rayon. It is a tribute to the superior values of wool that the tremendous promotion machinery

of the rayon industry, after many years, is still in that primary stage where its chief selling arguments are based on the fact that its products are "wool-like." The fabrics are characterized as being "broadcloths," "flannels," "challis," "serges," etc. The great rayon industry is content to borrow the fine traditions of wool instead of creating its own traditions. Brass is gold-like, quartz is diamond-like, and silver looks like platinum. But each retains its inherent values, and in every case the original is the superior product. This is equally true of wool and rayon.

It isn't lack of patriotism which is keeping wool manufacturers from making rayon blends. It is good, commercial sense, and a knowledge of what the American public wants.

The rayon manufacturer, in referring to the above comments of the Council, stated that the comment on wool mills was a clerical error and that they regret any misunderstanding that may have been caused as a result.

## Additional Wool for Civilians

IN THE June issue of the Wool Grower, announcement was made of the increase to 70 per cent of each worsted manufacturer's quarterly consumption of wool for civilians, and an increase to 50 per cent for each woollen manufacturer's quarterly consumption for civilians. This was to cover the period from May 3 to July 31, 1943.

An amendment issued June 25 continues the same percentage as for the above period until January 29, 1944. In addition, the carryover of unused portions of quotas is now allowed.

"Any amounts of wool which a person was entitled to put in process for non-defense orders, in all or any part of the period August 3, 1942, through May 2, 1943, may be carried over to the period May 3 through July 31, 1943." The carryover privilege shall also apply to future quota periods, but limited to the carryover of the preceding period only.

Purchase your rams at the  
National Ram Sale

August 24 and 25, 1943,

at

North Salt Lake, Utah

The National Wool Grower



# AROUND

# The Range Country

## Wyoming

Abnormally cold weather early in the month was hard on livestock, resulting in some lamb losses, since it was attended by frequent rains and some snows. Warmer weather in later weeks was very favorable for ranges and livestock, as showers continued ample for all needs, especially in view of the abundant impounded water supplies. Livestock are generally in very good condition and thriving.

## Hyattville, Big Horn County

Weather and feed on the range is about normal (May 6). The range was starting to get dry, but the last few days we have had some good showers, and today a good rain, which should insure good spring lambing range and help make the winter range.

Sheep in this vicinity have wintered well. However, most of the stockmen have had their sheep in on winter feed, and those out have been supplementing the range with concentrates.

Lambing is about the same this year. The shed lambers are all through, but the range lambers are just getting started. The weather for lambing has thus far been good.

Most of the wool was sold in this section before the Government took over, at prices ranging from 38 to 42½ cents. Most of the growers were apprehensive as to what was to transpire, and contracted. I would say that about four-fifths of the 1943 wools have been sold or contracted.

Everyone seems to have been short-handed, but got by.

Stanley & Harvey Walters

## South Dakota

Rather cold weather prevailed the first week, with seasonable temperatures in the last week, which promoted rapid growth of native perennial pasturage and range feeds. Rains were generous and timely, being adequate for practically all needs. Livestock are in thriving condition in most sections.

## Belle Fourche, Butte County

We have been having a slow, backward spring. It was good up to May, and we had good June rains (June 20.) Grass and water conditions are excellent on the range. First cutting on irrigated and alfalfa land, yielded about a 40 per cent crop.

About ten per cent fewer lambs were saved compared with last year. Lambs are being contracted at 13 cents for September 1 delivery. Crossbred shorn yearlings have been sold for \$13.25.

The county agent has been trying to help us get a sufficient number of herders.

Prior to April 25, about 65 per cent of the wool here was sold, from 45 to 47½ cents.

We have not been able to secure sufficient coffee for our herders. Canned goods are the most difficult supplies to obtain.

Coyotes are more numerous now, but the situation is not acute. We can secure ammunition part of the time.

T. J. Broadhurst

## Montana

Moderately cool weather prevailed, but not cold enough to hold back native vegetation appreciably. Rains were moderate, and mostly well distributed at frequent intervals. Thus range feeds have done fairly well, and livestock have had plenty to eat. Good gains are reported. Sheep shearing is in full swing on larger ranches. Haying

The notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of June.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

is in general progress, with favorable weather.

## Idaho

Temperatures were well below normal, retarding growth of spring grass and other forage in widespread areas. Rains were well distributed and of frequent occurrence, being ample in most sections for all needs. Pasturage and ranges are generally good, though meadows and other crops need warmth and sunshine. Livestock are doing well, having plenty of feed.

## American Falls, Power County

Unusually cold and stormy weather, with snow at high altitudes, during the first half of June retarded feed growth considerably. Heavy frosts late in May damaged a good deal of forage, but with an abundance of moisture and moderating weather at this time, (June 28). I believe our feed conditions will compare favorably with other years. Our desert spring range was very poor because a large area which burned over last summer failed to reseed this year.

The number of lambs saved this year is about the same as last; I do not know of any contracting being done.

In the face of uncertain supplies and the high price of hay next winter, little activity has been shown on yearlings. I believe most outfits took advantage of the good price on aged ewes last year and replaced rather heavily in younger sheep, which may cause a little lighter demand for yearlings than last year. Yearlings do not seem to be overplentiful, as fewer ewe lambs were held over.

The price for shorn, crossbred yearlings ranges from \$12 to \$14, but no market established.

I do not know of any wool that was handled through the C.C.C. from this section that has been appraised. I believe that less than 50 per cent was sold prior to April 25 at prices ranging around 43 cents.

Some men over 38 years of age have been released from the Army



and have helped some to relieve our labor supply.

We are unable to secure enough coffee for our men, and find that so much of our foods are packaged in so small a quantity that it is impossible to supply a camp sufficiently or economically. Food supplies most difficult to get are syrup, coffee, and cheese.

Coyotes are more plentiful this year than they have been for many years, and unless something more successful is done in the future to eliminate this predator, all our efforts to increase production for the war effort will be in vain. We need to completely revolutionize our system of coyote extermination.

We have been able to obtain some 30-30 shells, but we have some guns that we have not been able to get ammunition for at all.

H. F. Gambill

## Washington

Temperatures were colder than usual at nearly all reporting stations pretty steadily through the month, but it was not cold enough to greatly retard the growth of pasture and range feed. Moisture was ample in practically all areas, having come in moderate showers at timely intervals and well distributed. Livestock are doing well and making satisfactory gains.

### Sunnyside, Yakima County

June has been quite wet. We have had more rain than usual. Feed is at least two weeks later than usual (June 29).

About the same number of lambs were saved. Contracts on lambs for fall delivery are being made at 13 cents for fat and feeder lambs.

The price per head for shorn yearlings is about \$14.

About fifty per cent of the wool around here was sold prior to April 25 at 40 cents mostly.

We have been able to get all the food supplies we need. Right now, choice bacon, jam, jelly, and honey are hard to get.

The number of coyotes in this section seems to be increasing very rapidly. We have not been able to secure ammunition.

John M. Etulain

### Hover, Benton County

Our feed was two weeks late, but better than last year (July 1). There

is a good growth of grass on the winter ranges.

In our outfit the number of lambs saved was smaller than last year because of incompetent help.

I would say that 75 per cent of the wool in this community was sold prior to April 25 at an average of around 40 cents.

We do not have sufficient coffee for our herders. Bacon and cheese are also difficult to obtain.

Our coyote situation is becoming serious. We are unable to secure sufficient ammunition.

J. R. Ayers

### Wilbur, Lincoln County

Range conditions have been good; they are somewhat better than they were last year, (June 30).

About 15 per cent fewer lambs were saved per 100 ewes this year.

#### RANGE CONDITIONS ON JULY 1

Feed conditions on Western ranges and pastures are generally good to very good except for short dry feed in the Southwest and local dry spots in south central Colorado, southern Utah, and parts of Nevada. The reported condition of range feed showed more than usual improvement during June in the central and northern Great Plains and the Northwest. In Montana, the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Nebraska, June rains made very good range feed. Montana and the Dakotas have good later feed prospects with ample moisture. Nebraska will need rain to make later feed, and Wyoming ranges have a good growth that can be maintained by rain. Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas ranges and pastures are good. Oklahoma has good range and pasture feed, with dry spots in the west helped by recent rains. Texas has ample summer feed and fair to good later feed prospects, with late rains helping the dry situation in West Texas and the west side of the Plains and Panhandle. New Mexico ranges have been very dry with short feed, but late June rains gave temporary local relief. In Oregon and Washington, range feed showed a marked improvement from June rains with good later feed prospects. Idaho high ranges are very good, but low range feed is short. In Utah and Nevada, high and northern ranges were improved by rain, but there is short dry feed on the lower sections of southern and southeastern Utah and parts of Nevada. Arizona ranges continue dry and poor, with a shortage of stock water. California has good feed on pastures and ranges, with improved feed on the north coast and in the north following recent rains. Most of the Western high and mountain ranges have had a late growth of feed, but rains the past month have given prospects of good summer feed. The growth of feed on desert winter ranges has been good in Southern Wyoming, but short in Utah, Nevada, Southern Idaho, and parts of south central and Western Colorado.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
U. S. D. A.

Fine wool, shorn yearlings are being priced at \$12, and crossbreds at \$13.50.

I would judge that about 80 per cent of the wool in this community was sold prior to April 25 at around about 40 cents.

We are having difficulty in receiving enough coffee and processed foods for our herders.

Our coyote situation is the worst it has been for years.

Charles Dennin

### Yakima, Yakima County

Conditions on ranges, June 28, are good, and feed is better than in the previous two or three years. Feed in the mountains will be good. There has been a drastic reduction in the numbers of sheep in the State of Washington during the past two years, due to labor shortage, huge areas of range land being taken over by the Army and Navy, and other unhealthful conditions the grower is now up against between the O.P.A. and the C.C.C.

The number of lambs saved is 10 per cent less in some sections, and 20 per cent in others, in this district. The average of about 15 per cent less.

Fat lambs are being contracted at 14 cents for immediate delivery. For fall delivery, fat lambs are priced at 13½ cents, and feeder lambs at 13 cents.

Fine wooled, shorn yearlings are priced at \$11.50 to \$12.00, and crossbreds from \$12.50 to \$13.00.

Some efforts were made by the U. S. Employment Service to get help for us, but it was not so good, as they can't create a sheepherder where none exists.

About half the wool in this section was sold prior to April 25, averaging 40 cents.

Coyotes are multiplying rapidly. The situation is bad, as there are few hunters available. We can get scarcely any ammunition.

D. S. Simmons

## Oregon

Subnormal temperatures predominated, many mornings with frost or freezing temperature being reported at the higher elevations. Generally, however, range feeds were not seriously retarded in growth. Rains were light to moderate in amounts, but were well distributed and of timely occurrence, making a favorable month

in this respect. Some hay was spoiled by rain in places. Livestock continued in good shape.

## California

Temperatures were well below normal, excepting in the third week, but were not especially unfavorable to range and livestock interests. Feeds on the range and in domestic pastures have continued plentiful and livestock have continued in first class condition as a general rule. Livestock are moving to upland ranges.

## Nevada

Subnormal temperatures, with occasional frost, especially in northern highlands, made for slow range feed growths, though warmer weather late in the month was more favorable. Only limited areas had ample moisture, most of the State needing rain pretty badly. Some of the higher ranges are in normal condition. Cattle that have been held on lower levels are doing only fairly well, but livestock in the mountains are in good shape.

## Utah

Cool, backward growing weather prevailed, though the final week was warmer and more favorable. Moisture was plentiful and timely over northern counties, but was too light and infrequent in middle and southern grazing areas, where rain is becoming rather badly needed. Summer ranges are still improving, however, from earlier rains. Water hauling to range stuff has begun in Wayne county. Cattle and sheep are largely in good condition.

## Fountain Green, Sanpete County

We have had a very unusual spring. We had a very light, dry winter here. March, April, and May have been exceptionally dry. We thought we were in for the worst drought ever, when lo and behold, on June 1 it began raining. Believe it or not, during the first three days of June, five inches of rain fell on our lambing ranges. It killed many lambs and some ewes, but we had to have it. Now, June 14, ranges in North Sanpete area are in excellent condition.

The lamb crop is 15 to 20 per cent below normal.

Coyotes are plentiful. Sheep herders are scarce, forcing some white-collar sheepmen to try a little sheepherding.

James L. Nielson

## Colorado

### Gunnison, Gunnison County

We have had too cold a spring. The range has been very slow, at least 20 days behind the usual schedule, (June 30).

The number of lambs saved per 100 ewes is about ten per cent better than that of last year.

What help the Government agencies have been able to get for us has been too young.

I would say that about 90 per cent of the wool in this section was sold at around 46 cents.

We are getting hardly enough coffee for our herders.

The coyote situation is bad; we have no ammunition.

Eugene & E. Esty

### Slater, Moffat County

Feed on the whole is good. In early May the feed was good but dry. The last four days of May we had rain and snow. This was good for feed but caused considerable loss in lambs.

The number of lambs saved is about 15 per cent smaller than that of a year ago.

I think the help situation is the worst situation to combat. Help is nearly impossible to get, and we are getting very young boys or old men from New Mexico. Wages were set at Rawlins in the spring, but outfits have hired from each other, key men or most any man at advanced wages, with the result that wages have risen way beyond service rendered.

Wool will be no higher than last year, if as high. Lambs will not be higher in my opinion, perhaps less if the rollback is accomplished. Commodities are higher, and labor prices advance where all supplies are furnished.

Our coyote trouble is increasing, even though we all employ trappers.

We have only just now received a little ammunition; one box of 30-30's where we formerly used five in the same period of time.

Cogsdill & McIntosh

## New Mexico

Temperatures were somewhat or appreciably above normal, while rains

were persistently light and scattering, the combination being quite unfavorable for range feeds in practically all sections. Most cattle are in poor or only fair condition, some being thin in the southwest, with numerous losses already reported. Stockmen in the higher portions of the State report conditions very unsatisfactory, because of the drought.

## Hope, Eddy County

The weather has been fine, but the range has been getting dry since May 1 (May 27). It has been somewhat drier this year than it has been for the last two or three years.

In this part of the country, about the same number of lambs were saved as last year. We had sufficient lambing help.

Shearers have been contracted at from 17 to 20 cents per head without board, the contractor furnishing plant, sacker and tier. Shearers seem to be a little hard to get.

I believe that in part of the country, coyotes are more numerous, but in other parts they are less because of the sheep-proof fences.

George S. Teel

## Shiprock, San Juan County

It is very dry here and we need rain. To date, June 28, it has had no bad effect on lambs or mothers. About the same number of lambs were saved as last year.

We have had no report yet on appraisals of wool under the C.C.C. purchase plan.

A very small amount of the wool in this community was sold prior to April 25. It brought about 43 cents.

We are just getting by on our coffee supply. Other supplies seem about all we need so far.

The coyote situation is bad. Only at times are we able to secure sufficient ammunition.

Bruce M. Barnard

## Tinnie, Lincoln County

It has been very dry here, but the sheep are in fine shape. I have been able to get all the cake I want.

I am shearing now (June 14). The wool is clean and good and shearing about 11 pounds. Shearers, furnishing plant, are being paid 22 cents per head without board.

I lamb 6,000 head of sheep with three men. Although I have the sheep



under fence, the help situation couldn't get any worse.

Coyote numbers are kept down, as we pay our own trappers. We are not getting any ammunition.

Leo Pacheco

## Arizona

Moderately low temperatures the first half were followed by moderately warm weather the rest of the month; but the droughty condition persisted week after week, with no abatement. Only scattered light showers occurred, which were quite inadequate for immediate needs. Livestock are only fair in most districts, many being thin for the want of feed. Supplemental feeding has been done where possible.

### Thatcher, Graham County

In spite of the drought in the Southwest, I have the best lamb crop and wool average per head I have ever had. The sheep range is fine, (June 28). Our rainy season is due here now, and it is raining hard at this time.

No contracts are being made on lambs for fall delivery.

I sold one band on account of help, and I am sure of the two herders I now have, so I don't need assistance from any government agency.

We have sufficient coffee for our herders, but then we aren't used to much in the way of food supplies, so we get along okay.

Although we are able to secure sufficient ammunition, our coyote trouble is very bad.

Marion Lee

## Western Texas

Temperatures were near the seasonal values, favoring the growth of feed where rains were adequate. The first week brought good rains locally, excepting in the Panhandle, where they missed. Similar conditions prevailed the second week, with a little more rain in the Panhandle. Again in the third week rains were adequate locally, while some areas were missed. The closing week was generally dry. Pasture has been fairly good excepting the far western counties, and more especially in the Panhandle. Cattle are good, and sheep fair to good.

### Tahoka, Lynn County

Conditions are good this year, fully

as good as in previous years, (June 28). The number of lambs saved per 100 ewes is approximately 10 per cent less than that of last year. No contracts are being made for fall delivery.

We have a sufficient number of herders and haven't had to ask for help from any government agencies.

About 20 per cent of the wool in this section was sold prior to April 25, about 30 to 35 cents for farm lots. No range wool was sold.

We have been able to get enough coffee for our herders. The hardest food for us to obtain is fruit.

Our coyote situation is worse than it has been for several years. We cannot obtain sufficient ammunition.

F. G. Parriss

### WESTERN SHEEP AND LAMB CONTRACTS

July 3, 1943

CALIFORNIA: Main interior ranges continued to dry. North Coast lambs are moving in heavy volume. Last week around 10,200 head were received at South San Francisco. Mainly from northern areas. Clearance was above average. A few minor shipments are moving from Ladino clover pastures at \$15 per hundredweight, F.O.B. trucks to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Three northern counties along the coast have been marketing freely. Choice grades have been limited to less than 20 per cent of the total and there is a cull to common light weight end of spring lambs back at country points which have proved difficult to market as feeder lambs in the state.

Out of state shipments of spring lambs to July totaled 1,529 single decks or 210,000 head, compared to 412,000 head to the same date last year. Slaughter within the state has been somewhat increased, but there are more lambs than usual left on pasture.

COLORADO: In the San Juan basin, range conditions and prospects are good due to recent general rains and indications are that there will be a good percentage of fat lambs this fall. It is estimated that around 25,000 mixed ewe and wether blackfaced lambs have been placed under contract in Southwestern Colorado at \$13.25@13.50 per hundredweight, for October delivery, with a few early sales down to \$13. Contracting started out rather slowly in the San Luis Valley but a large number of range lambs were recently purchased, mostly at \$13.50 for October delivery. Ranch clover lambs made good gains and began to move to market as fat lambs.

MONTANA: Range conditions, particularly the plains areas are now reported in good to very good condition. Forward lamb contracting activity has been limited the past week with buying interest confined largely to feeding areas in Eastern Montana. A few bands of mountain summered lambs have recently been contracted at \$13.25 per hundredweight, F.O.B. loading point and plains lambs at \$13. In many cases the latter have been guaranteed to average above 65 pounds

with minimum weights at 45 pounds. There have been extremely few sales made of ewes of any description recently.

WYOMING: Only scattered buying activity over the state was reported during the week. Very little interest is being shown by feeding interests in western irrigated section on account of the prospective shortage in livestock feed supplies there. In Southwestern Wyoming a few bands of mixed feeder lambs have been reported contracted recently at upwards to \$13.25 per hundredweight, for late September and early October delivery. In central areas a few bands, expected to carry a sizeable proportion of fleshy lambs turned at \$13 per hundredweight, for early October delivery and a few bands \$13.25 per hundredweight with sellers paying the customary dealers commission. Forwarded buying of feeding ewes has been extremely limited.

UTAH: Very little activity was reported throughout the state, although a few deals were completed in the Sanpete district at around \$13.50.

CALIFORNIA PASSINGS THROUGH INTERMOUNTAIN GATEWAYS: For the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1943, 48 decks, 5,626 head passed through Ogden. Thirty decks and 3,985 head passed through Salt Lake. A total of 78 decks and 9,611 head passed through both markets for this week. The total through Ogden for the season amounted to 1,043 decks and 140,835 head. Through Salt Lake 496 decks and 70,508 head. The total through both markets for this season amounted to 1,539 decks and 211,343 head. This will be the last report on California lamb passings this season.

Agricultural Marketing  
Administration, U.S.D.A.

## Ceiling on Alfalfa Hay

A MAXIMUM price on alfalfa hay became effective June 23, 1943, in the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, New Mexico, and certain counties in Texas. The prices are identical with those established February 22, 1943, on the three West Coast States.

The maximum price is \$20 a ton, loose on the farm, ready to load, except that where a certificate signed by a state or federal hay inspector is supplied. In this case, the maximum price on no. 1 grade alfalfa hay is \$22.50; alfalfa green or leafy hay, no. 2 grade, \$21.50; extra leafy alfalfa, no. 1 grade, \$25.50, no. 2, \$22.

It is stated that prices now set for the nation as a whole fully comply with the congressional requirements on return to the farmer.

National Ram Sale  
August 24 and 25, 1943

The National Wool Grower



# Stabilizing Wool and Body Type in Whitefaced Crossbred Sheep

By Julius E. Nordby, Director  
Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory and  
U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho

This is the first of two articles by Mr. Nordby on stabilizing wool and body type in whitefaced crossbred sheep for western range production. The second will appear in the August issue.—The Editor.

THE early history of the western range sheep industry is essentially one of fine-wool interests. Throughout the pioneering period of sheep husbandry in the West, emphasis was placed primarily on wool, and the interest in "mutton" was quite secondary to wool as a market product. Shortly after the turn of the last century, however, a demand was beginning to develop for "lamb." Within a relatively short period of time, an industry that had been emphasizing wool over "mutton" was rapidly beginning to place "lamb" ahead of wool, particularly in the heavy feed-producing areas. The opportunity for the rugged, whitefaced crossbred ewe, with her high potential capacity for lamb and wool production, was definitely at hand.

The extensive increase in irrigable lands, and their production of vast quantities of alfalfa hay and other winter feeds for sheep, in a measure preceded, yet, in general, paralleled the development of this epic change in range sheep husbandry. In the Intermountain and some Pacific Coast state areas where crossbred range sheep production became an established practice, sheep husbandry was rapidly changing from winters of "roughing" to winters of relative plenty; from a pioneering economy to a modern economy in which skill and thrift in production, and increased concern for marketing, became more vitally essential as the industry assumed growing importance in the national economy.

Extensive adjustments in feeding and management and also in breeding had to be made. Fundamental changes always bring problems, and this period was no exception. The ranchman had some general precedents to follow in adjusting his operations to changed

feed and marketing conditions, but, in the production of the "new" crossbred ewe he was a pioneer on an uncharted course. The economy of his industry called for large ewes with maximum capacity for lamb and wool production,—ewes which would do a satisfactory job of withstanding the rigors of rather violent climatic reversals and greatly varying feed supplies, and whose cost of operation would be in agreement with the economies which the new lamb industry appeared rather certain to offer.

There were no such ewes available, however, in any of the breeds known to the range country. They had to be produced. The ranchman proceeded to adjust himself to his new opportunity by crossing well-established whitefaced breeds,—a practice which became the most extensive of its kind in the annals of animal husbandry, involving today upwards of eight to ten million head of whitefaced crossbred range sheep. These serve as the basis for the early fat lamb industry in the West, and, to a considerable extent, east of the range area. In his effort, however, to solve immediate problems the ranchman created new long-time problems, and it is to these new long-time problems that attention will be directed in this discussion.

## Source of Whitefaced Crossbreds

The term "crossbred" when applied to range sheep has reference to the progeny resulting from the crossing of coarse-wool and fine-wool whitefaced breeds. These are commonly referred to as whitefaced crossbreds, or, in the range country, merely as "crossbreds." The cross has, in general, been effected by breeding purebred coarse-wool rams of the Lincoln, Cotswold or Romney breeds to fine-wool range ewes, and also to purebred or near-purebred fine-wool ewes. Purebred fine-wool rams have also been bred to purebred coarse-wool ewes. The essential difference in the outcome of these crosses has varied somewhat in accordance with the size and type of sheep that were used in the original

crosses and in the selections which have been made. The lambs produced from mating coarse-wool rams to ewes of Rambouillet breeding were more growthy, and developed into larger sheep than the progeny of coarse-wool rams and ewes of Merino breeding.

## First Cross Ewes Popular

The first cross ewes, commonly referred to as "straight" crossbreds, have proved themselves excellently adapted to a number of areas where feed is relatively abundant, and many ranchmen regard them as the most profitable crossbred in those areas. They are large, comparatively smooth, openfaced and produce, in general, a fleece of good staple length that grades three-eighths and quarter-blood. The straight crossbred ewes are, in the main, successful lamb producers. Moreover, the "cut" required to make commercial flocks of this cross relatively uniform in body and wool type is fairly small, varying from about 10 per cent in the most carefully managed foundation flocks to 25 per cent or above in those where less attention is paid to the selection of parental stock. The straight crossbred was also the least complicated to produce of all whiteface crossbreds. But, there were no rams of an established breed available for maintaining the characteristics of this cross. This type continued to be the result of the crossing of two breeds.

In general, the ranchmen who operate with straight crossbreds procure flock replacements from areas which are more suitable for the production of replacement ewes than for fat lamb production, and where they make a practice of producing replacement ewe lambs. Some operators produce their own replacement ewes as an adjunct to their early fat lamb program, although this practice is not always characterized by the same degree of uniform success which obtains in areas where the production of replacement ewes is a speciality.

uniform success which obtains in areas where the production of replacement ewes is a specialty.

#### **More Complicated Crossbreds Appeared**

The population of crossbred ewes increased so rapidly that it appeared impossible, impractical or both to limit the requirement to straight crossbreds. Moreover, the straight crossbred did not appear to meet with universal acceptance, as many ranchmen preferred to operate with crossbreds that had a larger percentage of fine-wool breeding than the straight crossbred carried. This was not necessarily a matter of arbitrary choice, but rather an effort to produce crossbred ewes that were more suitable to less productive range areas than were those obtained from the original crossing of the two separate breeds. This appeared possible by increasing the percentage of fine-wool influence and thus insuring more hardiness and a relatively "tight" fleece that would not "brush." The only means available of increasing the fine-wool influence was to breed the first cross ewes back to fine-wool rams. But, there was no breed of sheep available that produced rams for maintaining the characteristics of this second cross. Hence, in order to make use of the progeny of first-cross ewes and fine-wool rams as flock replacement ewes, the only choice was to breed them to fine-wool rams or coarse-wool rams, and the respective progenies of these two crosses were very different. The problems which faced the ranchmen in producing replacement ewes from the first cross ewe gave rise to some very active exploratory practices in crossbreeding that were subsequently characterized by more or less confusion, which left much to be desired in flock type stability.

#### **Backcross or "Comeback"**

The backcrossing method involved the breeding of fine-wool rams to first-cross ewes. This cross produced the three-quarter fine-wool - one-quarter coarse-wool cross commonly known as the "comeback." The typical comeback is a little smaller than the straight crossbred and produces, in general, half-blood wool. It is also somewhat hardier and has a little longer productive life than the straight crossbred. The comeback ewes fit into

many areas where feed is not plentiful enough for optimum production by the straight crossbred. Since there were no three-quarter rams available, however, comeback replacement ewes could be produced only by mating the fine-wool rams to the first-cross ewes, thus requiring two sheep generations for the production of the comeback. This gave rise to some perplexing problems. On the basis of a 100 per cent lamb crop, the foundation ewes produced 50 ewe lambs for each 100 ewes bred (sexes equally divided). Suppose 36 of these matured into serviceable first-cross yearlings. When these were mated to a fine-wool ram for the production of comeback lambs, perhaps out of the 18 ewe lambs born, ten to twelve became creditable yearlings. A system of breeding which required 100 foundation ewes and four years for the production of ten to twelve comeback ewes, for which there were no suitable rams of an established breed available for maintaining the type desired, proved too expensive, annoying and time-consuming.

Very few ranchmen had the courage to systematically pursue this method of comeback ewe production for any length of time. But there was a definite place and need for comeback ewes. Hence, out of the desire to produce at least an approximation of the comeback type, there arose multiple methods, or lack of well-defined methods, of alternately backcrossing the flocks of varied crossbred influence to fine-wool and coarse-wool rams. This was done in hopes of maintaining in the flock a reasonable balance of the coarse and fine-wool breeding desired. No well-defined and unified standard for wool and body type was in evidence in flocks bred in this manner, and the general outcome of the effort to simulate the comeback type, except in a few well-organized flocks, was a scrambled admixture of fine and coarse-wool breeding. The net result was an aggravated disturbance of uniformity in wool and body type. No one flock could be cited as typical of the degree of coarse-wool influence in any other flock, and many of them produced all grades of wool from fine to low-quarter or even braid, and too much variability in body type.

#### **Further Crossbreeding Complications**

While the whitefaced crossbred sheep industry of the West was very

enterprising in the magnitude it assumed, and methods it used, it was unique insofar as it overlooked somewhat the inevitable need for paralleling the development of crossbred ewes with an adequate supply of suitable crossbred rams. It was rather natural that this would happen since there was little crystallized understanding with reference to just what characteristics a crossbred ram should have in body and wool type. Moreover, differences in environmental conditions did not make all areas equally suitable for one type of crossbred. Furthermore, trading in wool was on the "original bag" basis with major emphasis on estimated shrinkage values and with little concern for graded contents, as that may have influenced price differentials. Market requirements at country points were relatively easy to satisfy, except for shrinkage, hence there was very little economic discipline to guide the producer in his choice of grade, and very little encouragement to package a graded, quality product.

The natural result of this definite lack of recognition of intrinsic value in the wool clip did not offer adequate compensation for improving the flocks, nor did it serve as adequate penalty against the further admixtures of breeding. The consequence was not only the rather free use of backcrossing to rams of the foundation breeds, but the use of first and second cross rams, and also rams with almost any combination of whitefaced breeding that it is possible to produce through interbreed and intergrade crossing.

As a result of this admixture of breeding it is often necessary, in the production of replacement ewes, to cut back 20 to 30 per cent of the ewe lambs as feeders in order to have a fairly uniform band of prospective yearlings. When these are yearlings, often another cut of 10 to 20 per cent should be made. If no culling is done before the yearling age, often the cut runs from 30 to 50 per cent before a fair degree of uniformity is realized in wool and body type.

But the yield of wool was high and the wool was strong and generally well-grown. The sheep were rugged and capable of high production of lambs as well as wool. Under the circumstances the ranchman appeared to have done, in general, what seemed



at the time most advantageous for him to do in his effort to make a livelihood from his enterprise. There appeared to have been no imminent and imperative economy to discipline the ranchman's concern for a stabilized, uniform product, particularly in wool trading. He was definitely producing for a "bulk" market.

The market improvement that has been made in western market lambs in the last 15 years on the other hand is worthy of note and can be attributed in part to more careful culling in crossbred ewe flocks for body type; in part to the vitalizing force of lamb pools in bringing about a better understanding of quality in lambs and its relation to a market that recognizes quality, and, of course, also in large part to the general use of high quality, blackfaced rams. But there have been no such organized efforts to increase the merchandising value of wool.

#### Two Well-Defined Problems Awaiting Solution

The scrambled admixture of parent breeds in the general population of crossbreds is by no means all wrong. Production records prove abundantly that the western whitefaced crossbred sheep are generally very productive of lambs and wool. Even though the methods used in crossing have had no particular design in their aim for maximum production, the crossbreeding that has been done, in the absence of a well-defined method, has been generally fruitful in bringing about a stimulating effect in production under the conditions at hand. There is perhaps no other example of crossbreeding in the annals of livestock husbandry which has been so fruitful of increased total production for the purpose desired.

This extensive admixture of breeding, however, which involved two foundation breeds that were very different in wool and body type, has been equally as productive of variability in body and wool types as it has been stimulating to high total production. Therefore, two well-defined jobs lie ahead. One of these is the matter of maintaining the degree of production that has come about through crossbreeding,—or even exceeding it. And the other job is to narrow down the variations in both body and wool types, and thus stabilize the grade of product so the lambs

and the wool are made greatly more uniform than they now are within flocks, within areas, and within the population as a whole.

To accomplish these two jobs the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station has under way a well-organized breeding program involving the production of a substantial number of inbred lines. The fundamental elements of inheritance present that govern high production and prepotency will have opportunity to combine properly when these inbred lines are judiciously crossed. Ewes and rams are rigidly selected from production records, for quality as well as for quantity production, as these are determined by measurable characteristics of practical value. The rams are progeny tested before they are used in a main line. If they pass a breeding test successfully they are used in a main line and become designated as stud rams if they prove worthy of that designation when bred to ewes in a main line.

#### Improvement is Possible

While the situation from the point of view of lack of uniformity in breeding, and in body and wool type is not too encouraging, it is not beyond repair. When a reward was posted for quality in western market lambs, the ranchman proceeded immediately to increase the market quality of his lambs. There appears no definite reason why the ranchman will not also respond if our wool marketing economy begins to recognize intrinsic values in cents per pound. He can not, however, respond to this stimulus quite so rapidly as he responded to the demand for quality lambs, as the latter was accomplished largely by the judicious use of blackfaced rams, whereas improvement in the uniformity of wool and body type within the breeding flocks must come through a well-planned objective that is constructively and persistently pursued by the application of a systematic selection and breeding program.

(Continued in next issue)

## U. of W. Gets Flock of Columbia Sheep

A SMALL flock of registered Columbia ewes was given to the University of Wyoming by William R. Wright of Gillette, Wyoming. They

will be used for research and teaching by the Agricultural College.

The Columbias will be used to supplement breed studies which have been in progress at the University for a number of years under leadership of Fred S. Hultz. Previous studies have been chiefly with Rambouillets, Hampshires and Corriedales, concerning which several bulletins have been issued.

The Columbia, one of the newer breeds, was founded in Wyoming about 25 years ago and was a result of studies by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Wyoming Experiment Station, and the King Brothers' Sheep Company of Laramie, and were secured by crossing long-wool with fine-wool sheep.

The University of Wyoming flocks have a reputation for excellence, and for a number of years sheep bred and exhibited by the University have won more in prize money at the Chicago International than those shown by any other school or breeder.

The gift by Mr. Wright, it is believed, will add much to the University facilities in teaching and research and in show stock.

## Jackson Hole Monument

"WYOMING was definitely the victor in the first round of the fight which has resulted from the proclamation of a National Monument in Jackson Hole," according to the Jackson Hole Courier.

Senator J. C. O'Mahoney attached an amendment to the Interior Department's appropriations bill which prevents any federal funds from being expended in any way in the administration of the Monument. Both Houses of Congress have now concurred in this amendment. This action is the strongest indication yet seen that the Congress will abolish the monument when the matter comes to a vote.

Congressman Frank A. Barrett's bill asking for the abolishment of the monument is still in the hands of the Public Lands Committee and it will continue to be there until a personal investigation by a subcommittee has been made. An appropriation of \$10,000 has been made for the investigation of this and other land matters by a subcommittee. The investigation will probably be made some time this summer.



## ***The National Live Stock And Meat Board in Annual Meeting***

**T**WENTY years ago the National Live Stock and Meat Board was organized by interests of the livestock and related industries. Its purpose was and is to secure information concerning the food value of meat, meat research, and the importance of meat to health and good nutrition.

The necessity for an organization of this type was realized during and following World War I. Twenty years ago, due to war, people had changed their eating habits. Claims were being made that meat injured health. Information on the food value of meat and meat research was very limited.

The situation today parallels that of twenty years ago with respect to disparaging statements regarding the need for meat by such statements as "Revolutionize the American diet, to change Americans from meat eaters to grain eaters," and "Reduction in meat consumption by civilians and an increase in the consumption of wheat, soybeans, corn, and dried peas and beans."

Even though the situation is parallel in the above respect, it is certainly changed regarding the knowledge of the value of meat to health and good nutrition.

The activities of the Board for the past twenty years has gained invaluable information and facts from meat research. No other fact-finding organization has more factual information on its product than does the Meat Board.

The activities of the Board this year have been to a great extent devoted to aiding and assisting both Armed Forces and civilians in the National Nutrition program, as was demonstrated at their annual meeting in Chicago on June 17 and 18.

From the wealth of knowledge gained about meat in the last twenty years, the Board carried on educational campaigns on "Share the Meat, Fat Conservation, Nutritive Value of Meat, Vitamins in Meat, Conservation of Meat in the Army," and many other programs.

They have worked with the Army and Navy, prepared Army meat literature and assisted army personnel in

many ways. Colonel Paul P. Logan, Assistant Chief, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, in his address at the meeting, had this to say, "The National Live Stock and Meat Board's training program in Army camps has been reflected in the increased quality of mess management, by better fed soldiers, by increased physical fitness, and by heightened morale."

The Board worked with many organizations during the year, such as American Red Cross, nutrition councils, civilian defense organizations, nutrition information centers, dietitians, food-page editors, home demonstration agents and others.

In addition to this work, much research was carried on, such as, "Meat in building Plasma Protein and Antibodies," "Vitamins in Cooked Meat," "Lard in the Diet and its Value in the Treatment of Eczema."

A nutrition yardstick has been produced by the Board to enable one to determine the adequacy of any diet. It also gives the vitamin B content of cooked meats.

The work of the Board based on scientific research has definitely established the fact that meat is essential to good health and nutrition, and they have the facts upon which to base the statements that are made for meat. This is of distinct advantage to the livestock and related industries at the present time and for the future.

"With America participating in a global war, the outstanding role of the nation's livestock and meat industry in helping to win this war cannot be overestimated," stated Harry W. Farr, Chairman of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. "Meat is a weapon of war. Army men tell us that it is a number 1 food in the meals of America's fighting men. All branches of the livestock and meat industry, livestock growers and feeders, livestock marketing agencies, the meat packers, and the nation's retail meat dealers have stepped up their efforts to fill the wartime demand for more and more meat," he said.

The directors of the Board adopted, unanimously, the following resolution appealing to the War Food Administration and the War Meat Board:

Whereas the live stock industry has responded to the urgent request of federal authorities and has greatly expanded both live stock and meat production, and

Whereas, apparently with the approval

of government officials, proposals are now being made calling for a drastic change in our national diet, further reducing the allowance of meat to civilians much greater than is warranted by existing conditions, and

Whereas, according to recognized nutritional standards, a further reduction in meat consumption can seriously impair the health of the nation,

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the directors of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, in annual meeting assembled at Chicago, June 18, 1943, urgently request the War Food Administration and the newly formed War Meat Board to give the most careful consideration to all the facts in shaping the food program for the coming months and to avoid taking unwarranted action which might further injure the live stock industry—which is putting forth every effort to supply the meat so necessary for our armed forces, our civilian population, and our fighting allies—and seriously impair the war effort.

All of the officers of the Board were reelected for another year: H. W. Farr, chairman; John W. Rath, vice chairman; W. H. Tomhave, treasurer; and R. C. Pollock, secretary-general manager.

## ***1942 Meat Production At New High***

**T**OTAL meat production in 1942 established a new high record of nearly 21.5 billion pounds, 2 billion pounds more than in 1941 and 4.8 billion pounds more than the 1931-40 annual average, according to the report from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

More than half of the increase over 1941 was accounted for by pork, but total output of beef and veal and of lamb and mutton also were substantially larger and at record high levels. Domestic consumption of meat, including that used by the armed forces, was the largest on record, but per capita consumption by the civilian population was a little smaller than during the preceding 2 years. Total meat production in 1943 is expected to exceed that of last year, but because of the large military and lend-lease needs, supplies for civilians will be smaller, concludes the report.

**NATIONAL RAM SALE  
Union Stock Yards  
North Salt Lake, Utah  
August 24 and 25**

*The National Wool Grower*

# THE WOOL MARKET

By C. J. Fawcett

THE Wool Purchase Program is gaining momentum. Approximately 35,000,000 pounds have been appraised; about 15,000,000 in Boston. Approximately 125 primary handlers have entered into contract with the C.C.C. to act as their agents and something like 93 banks have negotiated agreements with the Commodity Credit Corporation for financing purchases from the growers and sales to the mills.

The mechanics of the program are now more thoroughly understood and the details incident thereto are not so disturbing. Likewise the appraisal committees are functioning more smoothly and there is much less criticism of the values that are determined by the appraisal committee. A meeting was held on June 26 with officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation, Food Distribution Administration and Chief Wool Appraisers concerning appraisal values, shrinkages, ceiling values, and other matters that were considered pertinent to the interests of wool growers in connection with the Wool Purchase Program. Several hours were consumed in an intensive discussion of all phases of the program, with particular emphasis on reports of under-valuation and over-shrinkages by appraisers. Much time was devoted to analyzing the possibility of laboratory shrinkage tests as methods of determining clean yields.

The Food Distribution Administration, which is charged with the duty of appraising wools purchased by the C.C.C., indicated that the system of ascertaining shrinkages by scouring hand samples had been abandoned and that the boring or core method of selecting samples had been substituted. It was further stated that the core or boring system had not been sufficiently proved to be of use in determining clean yields to permit its use for this purpose.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation made five specific requests or suggestions as follows:

1. That purchase values and shrinkages be placed on a plane of values comparable to those at which we have been selling for

the last year. We believe these values to be the OPA's interpretation of their ceiling.

2. That the grower be permitted to have a representative on the Appraisal Committee of three. It is our opinion that the grower is entitled to have representation in negotiations covering the sale of his commodity whether it be sold to a mill for the grower's account or whether it be sold to the CCC for his account. The grower selects his consignee with a view of obtaining proper representation in the sale of his commodity. In many cases the consignee who has handled a certain clip for a number of years knows more about its value, shrinkage and proper outlets than any group of appraisers no matter how efficient they may be. It is our opinion that the grower is entitled to such a service, in fact that is what a grower pays the commission for.

3. We urged free use of commercial shrinkage tests of a number of bags as a check upon the accuracy of appraisers in estimating shrinkages.

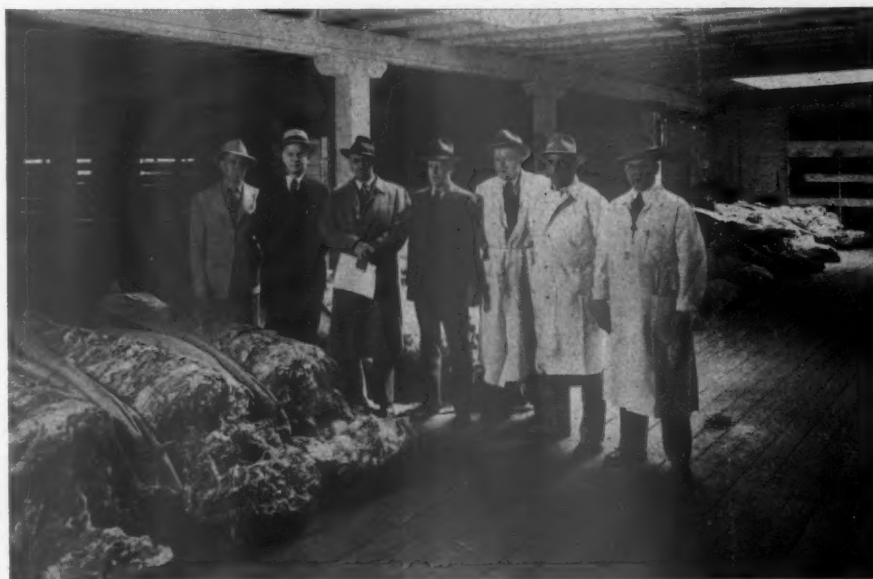
4. It was suggested that if a consignee has at hand a price that a manufacturer is willing to pay for a given lot of wool somewhat higher than the appraisal Committee's estimate of ceiling values, that the manufacturer's offer, if bona fide, be used as the appraisal value; in this manner placing the responsibility upon the manufacturer to interpret ceiling values rather than the Appraisal Committee.

5. That a statement be issued by the FDA and the CCC explaining the method of appraising and valuing wool under the Purchase Program be issued promptly in order to promote a better understanding of the whole program. Other advantages to which growers are entitled were also discussed and requested. It was repeatedly pointed out at this conference that the cost of producing wool now exceeds the cost of producing wool in World War I when values were 75 per cent higher than the present wool ceiling.

A number of conferences have since been held and as a result the program is moving forward in an orderly fashion with a greater degree of satisfaction. Orders have now been issued by the Chief Appraiser as follows:

A representative of the handler (representative of the grower) shall show the committee the wools to be appraised and handle the wool with the committee. We consider it is his duty to try to influence the committee to properly value the lot of wool in question under the OPA schedule, giving the grower what is due him and yet protecting the CCC from overvaluation.

Instructions have also been given to the appraisers that in case of doubt as to either grade or shrinkage, the wool is to be given the benefit.



First Government wool appraisals made at the warehouse of Pacific Wool Growers, June 1, 1943. From left to right: Arthur Bohoskey, prominent wool grower; Durham Jones, Chief Appraiser; R. A. Ward, General Manager, Pacific Wool Growers; George C. Daley, Regional Appraiser for the Pacific Coast Territory; T. J. Shamahm, A. Parker Teulon and Jack C. Gibson, Government Appraisers.



The consignee who is now permitted to represent the grower in the matter of appraisal is also permitted to sign the appraisal certificate. In this way the grower knows that his case has had proper representation and that the value at which his clip has been sold to the Commodity Credit Corporation has been approved by his duly appointed representative. In cases where the Appraisal Committee and the representative of the grower are in disagreement the grower or his representative may within ten days apply for a review or reappraisal, which is final. The whole plan seems to be working more to the interests of growers, and it is becoming more evident that it is serving a useful purpose. It is true that the 1943 clip in certain territorial sections is shorter in staple and, as would naturally follow, heavier in shrinkage. There are exceptions to this rule. In certain parts of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and South Dakota, a good blanket of snow covered the ranges during the winter and copious rains have come this spring. Wool from these sections is commanding a relatively high grease price. The net per head return however is frequently less on the extremely light wool than on the heavier shrinkage types.

A striking illustration was brought to our attention in the last few days. A certain grower netted under the plan approximately 32 cents per pound, while his neighbor utilizing an adjoining range secured 42½ cents net, a difference of approximately 10 cents on each pound, which seems ridiculous. A further analysis, however, reveals that the grower who received a net of 32 cents secured an average of 13.3 pounds per fleece or \$4.25 per head. The grower who received 42½ cents had an average of 9.3 pounds per fleece and received \$3.95 per head or per fleece. Presumably, the amount of clean wool contained per fleece was about the same in each case, the difference in weight being due to soil and grease content. The purchase plan, providing as it does sale of each clip on its individual merit, affords for the first time an opportunity for all wool growers to study the relative value, shrinkage and grade of their respective clips. An analysis of the values divulged a wide variation in values

due principally to the variation in shrinkage.

The lack of demand for fine wool that caused a cessation of buying shortly before April 25, 1943, continues. There is little or no demand for fine wool. Medium grades, however, are all purchased promptly at ceiling values. The medium wools are being used practically 100 per cent for blankets.

The fine wool market is being subjected to drastic competition by Australian wools that are now arriving in great volume. Wool covered by orders placed last October and November in Australia is now arriving in Boston. Much of this wool is arriving at the Pacific Coast and is shipped overland to Boston. It is reliably reported that at the present writing there are approximately 150 carloads of foreign wool in the hands of the New Haven Railroad. Much of which is carrying demurrage.

Domestic wool arriving at Boston is being cared for with little difficulty and practically no demurrage to date. Any congestion that might occur will be largely due to the excessive amount of foreign wool that is now coming to our domestic market. This wool is costing the manufacturers and dealers about 95 cents to \$1.05 clean as compared to our ceiling price of \$1.15 to \$1.20 clean for comparable grades of domestic wool. Needless to say, manufacturers will use the foreign fine wool so long as it is available and its use is permitted.

An interesting editorial appeared in the June 19th issue of the "Business Week." This editorial in discussing commodity surpluses and the effect such stocks will have on domestic production at the close of the war said: "There will be enough uniforms at the close of the war in the Quartermaster Depots to make olive drab and khaki the standard work garb for years. Again operation of stock piles can be used as a means of controlling and directing industrial activities." An R.F.C. official is reported to have said, "I can set the price of wool tomorrow at any figure you want to name."

Such a statement serves to substantiate the fears entertained by wool growers because of the existence of a stock pile of wool now approaching the 1,000,000,000 pound mark. The portion of this stockpile owned out-

right by the United States is approximately 308,000,000 pounds, which is owned at a price of about 25 per cent less than the present cost of comparable grades of Australian wool, and the present price of Australian wool is approximately 15 per cent less than present O.P.A. ceiling values of domestic wool. This makes a total spread between the cost price of this foreign wool and the present values of domestic wool of about 30 per cent. It is not difficult to see that the RFC official who is quoted had in mind that the domestic wool market could be completely regulated by offering foreign wool to our domestic manufacturers from the stock pile at values at which they desire the domestic wool market to be pitched.

Such power in the hands of a few individuals represents a real threat to our domestic sheep and wool industry. It was for protection against such a possibility that the present purchase plan was designed. Prices in many cases now being realized by growers will be disappointing where the wool is heavy. It is doubtful whether the returns would have been as favorable even this year without the plan now in effect with the price at which Australian wool is now obtainable. It is interesting to note that a number of dealers are now requesting the C.C.C. to permit them to sell wool to the C.C.C. that was purchased from growers prior to April 25th. An official ruling from the C.C.C. has not yet been made defining the eligibility of wools in this category. This indicates one of two things, they either own the wool at a price which will provide them a profit if sold to the C.C.C. or they are afraid of the fine wool market and are ready to take their loss.

The allocations of domestic wool to manufacturers are being liberalized. In fact we can find no one except those imposing allocations and restrictions on the use of wool that recognized the necessity of any restrictions at all. The largest surplus of wool ever known does not jibe with restrictions upon its use in the manufacture of civilian materials.

It is reported on good authority that lease-lend orders for woollens are being cancelled in limited quantities. It is also interesting to note that the British Government is shipping out some of the wool that has been stored

(Continued on page 22)



# The 28th National Ram Sale

## AUGUST 24 and 25, 1943

### UNION STOCK YARDS, NORTH SALT LAKE, UTAH

# 1600 RAMS

BREED	STUDS	REGISTERED PENS OF 5	RANGE RAMS	TOTAL
RAMBOUILLET . . . . .	31	75	180	286
HAMPSHIRE . . . . .	33	90	490	613
SUFFOLK . . . . .	56	128	205	389
CROSSBREDS AND OTHERS . . . . .	16	15	315	346

Rambouillets and Hampshires will be sold Tuesday, the 24th; Suffolks and other breeds and crossbreds, Wednesday, the 25th. Entries now closed. Catalogs will be mailed August 15th.

## National Wool Growers Association

509 McCornick Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

### Ram Sales and Sheep Improvement

IT IS interesting to compare the general conditions surrounding the 28th National Ram Sale of 1943 with those of the 3rd National Ram Sale of 1918. It can be readily seen why it is more important than ever to secure top-quality rams and breed for increased production.

The records of the National Wool Grower show that in 1918, western wool was being appraised under the Government plan, ranging in price from 50¼ cents to a high of 74 cents per pound. The sheep industry 25 years later must accept prices that are a little more than half of those of 1918.

Lambs in July 1918 were selling at a top of \$19.25. At the present time prices are from 4 to 5 cents below that figure. Feeder lambs were selling from \$18.25 down in July 1918, but under present marketing conditions feeders range considerably lower. Sheep on the market were bringing \$12.50 to \$14.25, while the range during this war period is from \$6 to \$8.

The labor situation seems to be about the same during both periods. Attempts were being made in 1918 to import Mexican sheep labor. Some outfits reported the use of young women between the ages of 18 and 22, as lady herders. Those interested were asked to forward their application accompanied by a photograph. (It is not indicated just what the facial characteristics had to be in order to qualify.)

It is indicated that the western country was experiencing some very dry weather, particularly in the southwest. The same has been generally true for the summer of 1943.

"The hay situation in the West at the moment looks worse than for a long time," according to the record. Some states showed about a normal yield, but in many instances the crop was only about 60 per cent of normal.

There are many other examples of similarity between conditions of World War I and World War II, and with repeating trends, it is highly important that we continue as in the past to improve the quality and production of our sheep. "The ram is half the flock"

is just as true and much more important this year than for many years because of increasing costs. This is the main reason for continuing the National Ram Sale in 1943 which was started in 1916.

There were 58 consignors in the 3rd National Ram Sale. This year there will be 94. The number of rams handled at the National Sale is not nearly as large as it was before other sales were established. However, the National still provides the principal offering of rams for stud purposes, and the entries of range rams are admittedly the tops of the production of the leading breeders of the country.

The National Ram Sale was inaugurated by Dr. S. W. McClure in 1916 and he continues to take an active part in the continuance of these sales. This auction method has changed the manner of selling rams, and has been a great factor in improving the various breeds.

The average quality of stud rams in all of the breeds is far above what it was earlier, even though the number of single studs sold is less. Stud rams are now chiefly purchased by profes-

(Continued on page 23)

here in the United States for months. In order to give an idea as to values of different types of wool, we list below a cross section of the sales to the Commodity Credit Corporation made by the National Wool Marketing Corporation. We use this list simply because it includes practically all types of wool produced in the United States. It would be noted that the grease values range from a low of about 30 cents sold Boston to a high of approximately 60 cents for the lighter wools.

## Tariff Commission Studies Wool Costs

THE United States Tariff Commission released in May, 1943, a study of the cost of producing wool, sheep, and lambs in the twelve Western States and Texas for the year 1942, and the projected or estimated costs for 1943.

The basic data for the 1942 costs covered 326 ranches in the western region. This information was supplied by the Farm Credit Administration.

The study shows that the income from sheep, lambs, and wool amounted to \$7.29 per head inspected in 1942. In the estimated 1943 figures, the income was calculated to remain the same as 1942. The cost of production, (including managerial salary and interest), for 1942 was \$6.43 per head inspected. Estimates, according to the report, indicate the probability that the expenses will be materially higher in 1943 than in 1942, and are placed at \$7.04 per head inspected, or an increase of 61 cents per head.

The net profit per head inspected amounted to 86 cents in 1942. With all factors considered the same with the exception of increased expenses of 61 cents per head, the net profit is calculated to be 25 cents per sheep in 1943.

The Tariff Commission reports the cost of wool in 1942 to be 37.1 cents per pound, and an estimated cost of 40.7 cents per pound in 1943. This is an increase of 9.7 per cent in the estimated cost of wool in 1943 over 1942 costs.

The sheep investment amounted to \$7.99 per head; ranch investment, \$8.31 per head of sheep; indebtedness, \$6.12; making a total investment of \$22.42 per head of sheep inspected at the beginning of 1942.

## Some C. C. C. Wool Appraisals

Origin	Weight	Grade	Clean Value	Shrinkage Per Cent	Grease Price at Boston (Before Deductions)
Cents					
Arizona	23,299	Fine	\$1.14½	61.5	44.08 cents
Arizona	27,639	Fine	1.20	64.0	43.20
Arizona	17,231	Fine	1.18	64.0	42.48
Arizona	13,454	Fine	1.18	64.0	42.48
Arizona	10,890	½ Blood	1.15	53.0	54.05
Arizona	12,118	¾ Blood	1.04	49.0	53.04
Colorado	10,662	Fine	1.16	62.0	44.08
Colorado	11,985	½ Blood	1.16	58.0	48.72
Colorado	21,246	¾ Staple	1.06	52.0	50.88
Colorado	15,313	Fine French	1.17	63.5	42.71
Colorado	7,374	French Graded	1.18	55.0	53.10
Colorado	10,085	French Graded	1.19	60.0	47.60
Colorado	12,378	Fine Clothing Graded	1.13	57.0	48.59
Colorado	8,254	½ Blood Staple	1.17	52.0	56.16
Colorado	11,457	¾ Graded	1.04	45.0	57.20
Colorado	3,071	¾ Staple	1.04	54.0	47.84
Montana	15,215	High ¾	1.09	49.0	55.59
South Dakota	10,000	Fine	1.18	52.0	56.64
Texas	30,754	Fine	1.18	61.0	46.02
Utah	19,874	Fine	1.17	66.0	39.78
Utah	23,148	Fine	1.17	63.0	43.29
Utah	7,537	Fine	1.15	62.0	43.70
Utah	12,014	Fine	1.16	68.0	37.12
Utah	32,564	Fine	1.18	62.0	44.84
Utah	18,713	Fine	1.18	64.0	42.48
Utah	13,004	Fine	1.18	65.0	41.30
Utah	12,677	Fine	1.18	63.0	43.66
Wyoming	100,993	Fine	1.18	66.5	39.53
Wyoming	20,864	Fine	1.20	58.0	50.40
Wyoming	51,202	Fine	1.18	66.0	40.12
Wyoming	6,903	Fine	1.16	63.0	42.92
Wyoming	36,736	Fine Graded	1.20	67.0	39.60
Wyoming	19,097	½ Blood	1.17	61.0	45.63
Wyoming	7,950	¾ Blood	1.07	56.0	47.08
Wyoming	5,240	Fine Graded	1.17	60.0	46.80
Wyoming	7,965	½ Blood	1.17	56.0	51.48
Wyoming	8,825	¾ Blood	1.06	51.0	51.94
Wyoming	38,100	Fine Graded	1.20	66.0	40.80
Wyoming	39,714	½ Blood Graded	1.17	63.0	43.29
Wyoming	4,431	Heavy Fine Graded	1.18	70.0	35.40
Iowa	3,554	Fine Delaine	1.21	63.0	44.77
Missouri	26,001	¾ Blood	1.03	48.0	53.56

## Appraisals at Portland

THE highest priced wool appraised by the Commodity Credit Corporation in Oregon or Washington under the Government Purchase Program was appraised June 22 at the warehouse of Pacific Wool Growers. This was a choice 23,000 pound clip from Harney County which was appraised at 48.38 cents Boston. Twenty-two other lots were appraised totalling 250,000 pounds. Earlier in the month appraisals were made on another 150,000 pounds. Other appraisals ranged from 37 cents to 48½ cents, according to Manager R. A. Ward.

The Appraisal Committee working was one of the committees that appraised wools in Portland during World War I, composed of E. J. Burke, J. A. Gibson, Sr. and Frank Clarke. The Committee was assisted by George C. Daley, Regional Appraiser for Pacific Coast States.

Two large California range clips of fine wools were appraised at 59.28 cents and 59 cents F.O.B. Boston. Eighteen range lots were appraised at the California warehouse of the Pacific Wool Growers, nine of which were appraised at higher than 50 cents per pound, Boston.

## Kenneth Oliver With El Paso Stockyards

KENNETH D. OLIVER, for some time past secretary-treasurer of the Albuquerque Production Credit Association, has been named vice president of R. L. Zeigler Union Stock Yards at El Paso, Texas.

Mr. Oliver's new duties will not be strange to him, as he formerly was traffic manager of the El Paso Yards.

sional breeders who purchase their stock mainly for introducing new blood. Formerly a good many single rams were sold to men who used them in range breeding.

Many of the breeders whose flocks were prominent 25 years ago have passed away. Their places have been taken by younger men who have continued the work from where their predecessors left off. In some cases the flocks have been continued under the management of sons and successors of their founders.

Breeders who have made important history in ram breeds in past years have entries in this year's sale. List of consignors to 1943 sale includes the following original consignors or successors who sold rams in the 1918 sale: Robert Blastock, H. L. Finch, H. C. Gardiner, W. S. Hansen, Charles Howland, James Laidlaw, J. K. Madson, and J. H. Patrick.

J.M.J.

## Wool Consumption and Stocks

CONSUMPTION of apparel wool on a greasy shorn and pulled basis totaled 392 million pounds in the first 4 months of 1943, about 30 million pounds more than were consumed in the corresponding period last year. About 194 million pounds of domestic wool were used. In view of the increased quota for civilian consumption announced June 8 and the large quantity of wool fabrics recently ordered by the Army, consumption is expected to continue at a record level through 1943 provided machinery and manpower requirements can be met, according to the Department of Agriculture.

There were about 784 million pounds of domestic and foreign wool in the United States on April 1 available for commercial use (exclusive of Government stockpile wools). This included 324 million pounds held by dealers and manufacturers and the 1943 domestic production which probably will not differ much from the 460 million pounds produced last year.

## New C. C. C. Rule on Mill Buying

MUCH confusion has existed over amendment no. 1 to Food Distribution Order 50—Purchase and Sale of Domestic Wool.

F.D.O. 50 states in part, "No person shall sell or deliver domestic wool to any person other than the Commodity Credit Corporation, and no person other than the Corporation shall purchase or accept delivery of domestic wool, except as hereinafter provided or specifically authorized by the director."

One of the exceptions to the above rule provided for purchases by and sales or deliveries to a manufacturer directly from producers located within a radius of 50 miles from such manufacturer's mill subject to the limitation that the total quantity of domestic wool so purchased by any manufacturer during the period from the effective date (April 25, 1943) of the order through December 31, 1943, could not exceed the total quantity of domestic wool purchased by such manufacturer directly from producers during the calendar year 1942.

The amendment to the order removed the "50 mile radius" provision but did not effect the remaining part already in effect.

The manufacturer may not purchase direct any more wool than he purchased direct from producers or pools of producers in 1942. The quantity that may be purchased under this plan is definitely limited to the direct purchases from producers or pools of producers last year. The mill may purchase from any producer or pool of producers, even though it did not purchase from these producers in 1942, but the quantity is limited to the amount of direct purchases in 1942.

The following is a telegram received from Lawrence Myers of the Commodity Credit Corporation relative to this subject: "Amendment does not apply to persons but quantity. However it was designed to care for situations of individuals who have been selling direct and if mills buy direct from new growers, the quantity limitation will prevent their buying from growers having established direct selling practices. Order does not permit sales through dealers association

or commission houses to be considered as direct sales."

An addition was made to F.D.O. 50 by this amendment, which exempts from the provisions of the original order shorn wools produced in the following nineteen states: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

This amendment became effective June 12, 1943.

## Senate Wool Committee Interrogates O. P. A.

THE Senate Wool Investigating Committee called representatives of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Food Distribution Administration and the Office of Price Administration to a hearing at the Senate Office Building at 2:30 p. m. July 9, 1943. Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Chairman of the Committee, presided. A large group of Senators from wool growing states were present to discuss with officials present O.P.A. ceiling values and returns to growers from sale of their wool to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Failure of the O.P.A. to raise wool ceiling values as provided by the Price Control Act of 1942 as amended was freely discussed, as well as the fact that the ceiling values of territory fine wool are out of line with respect to other grades and far lower than the average price of this grade in the period of 1909 to 1929. It will be recalled that the Price Control Act prohibits ceiling prices on wool being placed below the average price established in the period of 1919 to 1929 which, according to the official records, was \$1.29 clean for territory fine staple as compared with the present ceiling of \$1.18@1.20. It is evident that the O.P.A., in view of the President's order to hold-the-line against higher prices, are unwilling to recognize higher ceiling values at this time, even though the Price Control Bill as amended in October 1942 would seem to clearly require them to do so.

The conference adjourned with a specific request of the O.P.A. by the Senate Wool Committee for legal reasons why they have failed to carry out the will of Congress.



# GRAZING SERVICE POLICIES

THE following letter received on June 1 from Director Rutledge of the Grazing Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, outlines policies of that service in relation to recommendations and comments contained in the Platform and Program adopted by the National Wool Growers Association in January of this year:

June 1, 1943

My dear Mr. Marshall:

Referring to your letter of February 8, transmitting a copy of the 1943 platform and program of the National Wool Growers Association and inviting comment on the resolutions relating to grazing on the federal range, I am glad to give you my point of view on these resolutions.

To enable your readers to understand just what is under consideration, I quote:

## RESOLUTION 56—Base Properties

"Under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act, permits are issued to graze livestock 'to such bona fide settlers, residents, and other stock owners.' We recommend that all owners of livestock who have secured preferences by reason of ownership of livestock grazing on leased land be granted a reasonable length of time in which to secure base property for the continuation of their preference in the event that the lease is terminated."

I think you will agree that more than one interpretation could be placed upon this brief resolution, and your attention is called to section 6 (c), par. 7, of the Federal Range Code. This paragraph reads as follows:

"(7) If at any time during the life of a license or permit the holder thereof loses ownership or control either of all or a part of his base property or of all or a part of such other lands or grazing privileges as are necessary to his year-round livestock operation, and fails within a reasonable time, as directed by the district grazier after submission of the matter to the advisory board for recommendation, to obtain ownership or control of other base property, lands or grazing privileges sufficient to insure such a year-round operation, the license or permit will be subject to a proportionate reduction."

This paragraph will, I believe, indicate plainly the action which can be taken in the kind of cases which your resolution implies. This paragraph might be called a **relief paragraph**. Please note that it is not a transfer regulation.

This paragraph authorizes the administrative officer to take such action as may be necessary to avoid hardship to a permittee who may have lost some part of the property forming his year-round set up. This authority may be exercised in two ways:

(1) If the loss of property occurs during a grazing period or season the permittee may be allowed to occupy the range until the end of the grazing period or season.

(2) If the permittee loses a part of his yearlong set up, either base property or other property, he may be allowed reasonable time within which to acquire other suitable property, or if the property lost is base property to acquire other base property **carrying with it a permit**.

In either instance, the action authorized is for the purpose of preventing for a reasonable time the breaking up of established livestock outfits.

In order to avoid confusion in thinking, your attention is called to section 7, par. b, of the Federal Range Code:

"(b) **Transfer of a License or Permit; Limitations; Effects; Consent of Owner or Encumbrancer.** Upon application by a licensee or permittee, and after reference to the advisory board for recommendation, the district grazier may allow a license or permit based on ownership or control of land to be transferred to other land or a license or permit based on ownership or control of water to be transferred to other water within the same service area, **Provided**, That such transfer will not interfere with the stability of livestock operations or with proper range management and will not affect adversely the established local economy, **Provided further**, That no such transfer will be allowed without the written consent of the owner or owners and any encumbrancers of the base property from which the transfer is to be made, except that when the applicant for such transfer is a lessee without whose established livestock operations such property would not have dependency by use or priority, such consent will not be required. Upon the allowance of a transfer under this paragraph, the base property from which the transfer is made shall lose its dependency by use or priority to the extent of the license or permit transferred."

This is the real transfer paragraph: In it there is a recognition of the principle that the grazing privilege is an adjunct or very nearly an appurtenance to the land. It establishes the principle that in order to take a privilege away from base property the one making the transfer must own or control the base property at the time he moves the privilege from it. It further recognizes the appurtenance principle by protecting the owner or encumbrancer of base property from action which would separate the privilege from a base property by requiring that the records show that such owner or encumbrancer has consented to such separation. The one exception to this latter principle is made by providing that—"when the applicant for such a transfer is a lessee without whose established livestock operations such property would not have dependency by use or priority such consent will not be required."

## RESOLUTION NO. 57—Fees

It has been agreed with members of the National Advisory Board Council that, because of so many uncertainties facing the

industry at this time, any adjustment of grazing fees would be deferred until the emergency has passed, at which time the advisory board council has pledged its willingness to sit down with the Grazing Service and give their full assistance in determining and applying a reasonable fee for the use of federal ranges.

## RESOLUTION NO. 58—Big Game Management

Management plans which will take into consideration the control of numbers by adequate harvesting each year are as necessary in case of wildlife as for domestic livestock. Wildlife is entitled to consideration in the administration of grazing districts, but in the interest of the game animals themselves it is important that numbers be held to the carrying capacity of the range for game and not be allowed to increase to the point where loss through starvation will serve to nullify the progress made in recent years to restore our once depleted game herds.

In many areas, big game species are now in serious conflict with each other and with livestock, for use of the forage. Steps are being taken to bring these areas to the attention of state game directors in an effort to work out plans for harvesting of the excess game, and we are assured that, if ammunition and gasoline can be made available, such measures as increased game bags and extended hunting seasons will result in an adequate harvesting by sportsmen. If the desired reduction cannot be effected under this plan, we will move for earnest consideration by state game administrative agencies of a program for the orderly removal of excess game.

## RESOLUTION NO. 61—Leases

This resolution deals with both the Pierce Act, approved June 23, 1938, (52 Stat. 1033) and section 8, par. c, of the act of June 28, 1934, (48 Stat. 1269), commonly known as the Taylor Grazing Act.

Under the Pierce Act the Grazing Service is empowered to lease lands from the states, either in "place" or in "blocks." Leases under the Pierce Act may be made for a period of ten years and subject to renewal clauses.

Exchanges under section 8, par. c, provide for the exchange of state lands for federally owned lands. These exchange applications are offered by the state authority having control of the state lands. The state land policy, however, is determined by the state itself. The Grazing Service is glad to work with the state land boards, or the authority having control of state lands, for improvement of the land pattern in any grazing district. Pierce Act leases of state lands in "place" have been worked out in Oregon, and a number are now pending in Utah.

In carrying out the provisions of Resolution No. 61, representatives of the association should consult with the appropriate state land boards and regional graziers to consider the land pattern and discuss mutual problems in an effort to bring about adjustments more satisfactory to all concerned.

R. H. Rutledge,  
Director of Grazing.

# THE AUXILIARY

## Wool Costume Designers Vie for Awards

AWARDS to 4-H girls who make and model woolen costumes in the State 4-H Style Revue and who are placed in the "blue ribbon" class by the judges will again be made by the women's auxiliary to the Utah Wool Growers association, according to word received from Mrs. Don C. Clyde, president, Miss Fern Shipley, assistant state 4-H leader, reports.

Miss Shipley stated the awards probably would be made to fourth or fifth year clothing club members, as those are the girls who make tailored costumes of wool fabric. These dresses may be either new or remodeled, and will be modeled at the 4-H style revue as a feature of the Utah State Fair this fall.

Last year the award was made in war savings stamps to five 4-H clothing club members: Elaine Taylor of Layton, Lorela Sorenson of Wilson, Lois Allsop of Smithfield, Shirley Luke of Junction, and Thelma Louise Wood of Murray.

Miss Shipley indicated that winners this year would also be recognized with a suitable prize, although the specific award has not been selected.

## Tips on Summer Care Of Wool

"STORED wool clothes must be clean and free from pests," says Mrs. Susie S. Cook, clothing specialist for the Utah State Agricultural College extension service.

Pointing out that every clothes moth living off good wool is helping the axis, Mrs. Cook first suggests cleaning the wool, since spots are moth bait. Moth larvae are killed when wool is washed in thick suds or dry cleaned. Sunning and airing, along with brushing, also help kill larvae. In bright sun they drop to the ground, and brushing crushes the eggs or whisks them out of seams and pockets.

"But even with this type of care

there may be some hidden eggs or larvae left," she cautions. She suggested protecting wool by using flake naphthalene, mothballs, or a spray.

As chemicals evaporate they give off gas, the extension specialist explained. This gas discourages moth larvae from feeding or kills them if the gas is sufficiently concentrated.

## National Auxiliary Committees for 1943

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mrs. W. A. Roberts, 103 South Eleventh Avenue, Yakima, Washington  
Mrs. John B. Allies, Montrose, Colorado  
Mrs. Guy Nations, Maryneal, Texas  
Mrs. Leonard Longmire, Selah, Washington  
Mrs. J. R. Eliason, 487 Eleventh Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah  
Mrs. A. S. Boyd, Baker, Oregon  
Mrs. Sayers Farmer, Junction, Texas  
Mrs. P. J. Quealy, Kemmerer, Wyoming  
Mrs. Don Clyde, Heber, Utah  
Mrs. Angell Katsenanes, Blackfoot, Idaho

### By Appointment

Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Press, 1835 Yalecrest Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah  
Mrs. Clell Lung, Corresponding Secretary, 210 No. Naches Ave., Yakima, Washington  
Mrs. Archie Prior, Parliamentarian, 1505 W. Yakima Ave., Yakima, Washington

### 4-H CLUB

Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson, Chairman, Heppner, Oregon  
Mrs. Marsh Lea, Fort Stockton, Texas  
Mrs. Henry Anderson, Prosser, Washington  
Mrs. Dan Capener, 2637 South 18th East, Salt Lake City, Utah  
Mrs. George Avgares, Craig, Colorado  
Mrs. Chester Loveland, Blackfoot, Idaho

### PROMOTION

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Mrs. Victor Lesamiz, Oroville, Washington  
Mrs. J. T. Baker, Fort Stockton, Texas  
Mrs. E. Jay Kearns, 166 Q St., Salt Lake City, Utah  
Mrs. Robert Naylor, Emmett, Idaho  
Mrs. Mac Hoke, Pendleton, Oregon

### CREDENTIALS

Mrs. Guy Nations, Chairman, Maryneal, Texas  
Mrs. Jas. A. Hooper, 1511 Harvard Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah  
Mrs. Louis Osborn, Baker, Oregon  
Mrs. George Avgares, Craig, Colorado  
Mrs. Stanton Bundy, Roosevelt, Texas  
Mrs. Chester Loveland, Blackfoot, Idaho  
Mrs. A. J. Goodwin, 913 South Sixth Ave., Yakima, Washington

### RESOLUTIONS

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Mrs. Royal Smith, 1842 Michigan Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah  
Mrs. J. R. Eliason, 487 Eleventh Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah  
Mrs. S. O. Stewart, 4 South 16th Ave., Yakima, Washington  
Mrs. H. C. Noelke, Sheffield, Texas  
Mrs. T. J. Hudspeth, Seligman, Arizona  
Mrs. Harold Cohn, Heppner, Oregon

### EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

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Mrs. Clyde Story, Goldendale, Washington  
Mrs. Steve Herdon, Norwood, Colorado  
Mrs. T. S. Tallafarro, Jr., Rock Springs, Wyoming  
Mrs. J. T. Edwards, Idaho Falls, Idaho  
Mrs. Scott Smith, 1627 Sherman Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah  
Mrs. Edmond Meyer, Ritzville, Washington

### WAYS AND MEANS

Mrs. James Laidlaw, 210 State St., Boise, Idaho  
Mrs. H. F. Roberts, 816 South Ninth Ave., Yakima, Washington  
Mrs. Willie B. Whithead, Del Rio, Texas  
Mrs. Hyrum Erickson, 1877 Emerson Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah  
Mrs. Ira Staggs, Keating, Oregon

Material for the Auxiliary Section should be sent to Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Fruitland, Utah.

It takes about one pound of flakes or mothballs for a small chest or trunk with a tight lid. For a large closet or storeroom, use one pound to 100 cubic feet.

"Keep the storage place shut up as much as possible," she said. "The fumes go downward, so it is well to tie some flakes in a cloth sack and hang them high or put some on a top shelf."

"Tight sealing is the watchword in storing against these pests," she said. "Put wool things with chemical flakes in heavy paper tightly sealed or in boxes, chests, or trunks with tight lids. If you use a closet only for storing, put crack filler in any breaks in the plaster or around baseboards. A gasket will make the door shut tighter."

## Wool, or Wool Substitute?

SUMMER is just beginning and as you read this you may be sipping an iced-drink 'neath the ersatz breezes of an electric fan, but I'm reminding you winter is not too far ahead and this may be the winter you were going to have that new coat. Every day newspaper advertisements call attention to 100 per cent wool coats for sale. Usually these advertisements don't appear until early Fall but this year advertisers are playing up what wool coats they have long ahead of time. Whether this is because it is the end of 100 per cent virgin wool coats or whether it is just another way of saying, as one store owner in the joke said, "If you can't sell it, just tell the customer it will be the last for the duration and it will go like hot-cakes," I can't say.

During June I visited one of the west's leading ladies-wear stores, for a look at coats. The owner brought out two coats, cut on identical lines and at the same price. One was 100 per cent wool and the other was made entirely of a wool substitute.

I felt the springy softness of the wool coat and then the clammy-feeling coat made of the substitute. That



simple test made me appreciate the wonderful characteristics of wool. I thought to myself "How long would a coat like this wear? Six months? A year?" Perhaps, but during that time, would I be able to wear it day after day, knowing it held its shape, minus wrinkles? No, I honestly thought, this coat would not look well nor wear well. Would it keep me warm? Again, I felt the material which felt so limp between my fingers. Again, I had to decide that for winter weather it could be no substitute for wool. "This must be the sort of fabric the Germans are wearing and freezing in," I thought. Well, as for me, let the Germans have their substitute, but I'll take wool when it is at all possible.

I asked the owner why it was necessary to stock such coats as this. His reply was that he didn't want to but had to have something to sell and that although there might be plenty of wool, there was a scarcity of looms on which to weave the woolen material.

He didn't like the coat of the wool substitute himself but before long he, and a thousand other advertisers, are going to praise loudly and long the dreamed-up super-qualities of coats like this in words that will make us begin to wonder if we could have been wrong all these years in wearing nature's own wool. When this time comes we must know whether or not these claims have any foundation.

This is an invitation to you who have had experience with aralac or other wool substitutes, to write us of your experience with these fabrics. Do they wear well, hold their shape, resist wrinkles, are they warm, do they hold out the heat, absorb moisture, and have the other qualifications of wool?

Recently the Readers Digest bared some of the untruths and misleading statements behind advertising of leading cigarette manufacturers. They closed their article with the statement that from time to time, they will publish other reports based on Federal Trade Commission proceedings against manufacturers of other nationally advertised products. Perhaps if we get actual experience of our own to go on, we can get this widely read publication to make a test to disqualify some of the misleading statements made by manufacturers of wool substitutes.

Press Correspondent  
Mrs. Emory C. Smith

## Nutrition Yardstick

THE "Nutrition Yardstick," a rapid calculator device developed by the National Live Stock and Meat Board to measure the food value and adequacy of a diet, has been hailed as an outstanding contribution to the national nutrition program.

This new device is of especial value to dietitians, home economists and others interested in nutrition. It may also be used by housewives in checking the family's meals. Containing the latest scientific facts available as to food essentials and to the nutritive value of foods, it carries the Seal of Acceptance of the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association.

A part of the Yardstick is a booklet which lists 541 foods and food combinations, together with the amounts of ten food essentials which each supplies. These essentials are protein, calories, calcium, phosphorus, iron, vitamin A, the B vitamins (thiamine, riboflavin and niacin), and vitamin C.

The list of foods includes 57 meats, 11 dishes prepared with meat, and also a variety of meat sandwiches.

The Yardstick includes the results of the Board's recent research on the vitamin content of cooked meat as carried on at leading universities. As a result of this research, the Board is one of the first food interests in the country to have the figures on the vitamin content of its product on a cooked basis. Except in a few instances, indicated by the table, the figures are for the vitamin content of meat after cooking.

This new rapid calculator, according to the Board, has a wide variety of practical uses. Among these are: (1) it shows graphically the food value of any individual's diet; (2) it shows at a glance whether or not the diet is adequate; (3) it shows which nutrients are lacking and how much; (4) it shows nutrition requirements for individuals of all ages; and (5) it can be used for special diets.

Of especial importance, the Board points out, is the fact that this Yardstick shows the leadership of meat as a food, from the standpoint of its nutritive value. It shows that meat is a rich source of the vital B vitamins, as well as of protein—the body-builder, iron—the blood builder, phosphorus—the builder of bones and teeth, and calories, or energy values.

The Nutrition Yardstick costs \$1.00 and may be obtained from the National Live Stock and Meat Board, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

## Retail Meat Ceilings

THE latest order changing the retail prices of lamb and mutton became effective June 21, 1943. This order reduces the prices of retail cuts from 3 to 6 cents per pound, or from 10 to 15 per cent over the order which became effective May 17. In the case of retail prices of wholesale cuts, reductions amounted to as much as 25 per cent of the former order.

The amount of reduction in the various zones varied a cent on some cuts, but as a general rule the reduction amounted to the same cut in price per pound for each zone.

As stated in a previous issue, these retail ceiling prices are in effect until the subsidy and rollback subject is settled.

## O. P. A. Simplifies the Meat Cutter's Work

THE following paragraph appears in Section 23 of MPR 355 (Retail Ceiling Prices for Beef, Veal, Lamb and Mutton Cuts). This is Appendix A describing "OPA Standard Beef Wholesale Cuts," and is part of the description of beef "trimmed full loin."

Fourth, the excess loin (lumbar) and pelvic (sacral) fat shall be trimmed from the inside of the full loin by placing the full loin upon a flat surface, with no other support to change its position, meat side down, and removing all fat which extends above a flat plane parallel with the flat surface supporting the full loin and on a level with the full length of the protruding edge of the lumbar section of the chine bone. Then all fat shall be removed which extends above a flat plane using the following two lines as guides for each edge of the plane: an imaginary line parallel with the full length of the protruding edge of the lumbar section of the chine bone which line extends 1 inch directly above such protruding edge; a line on the inside of the loin two inches from the flank edge and running parallel with such edge for the full length of the loin. All fat obstructing the measurement of the second line shall first be removed. In addition to the foregoing, all rough fat in the pelvic cavity of the heavy end of the loin (sirloin) shall be trimmed smooth and trimming by a knife shall be apparent. No fat remaining in the pelvic cavity shall exceed one inch in depth.



# COYOTE CONTROL

PRACTICALLY every issue of the Wool Grower mentions an increase in the coyote population all over the western ranges. Decided differences of opinion are expressed by sheepmen regarding the control of this varmint. Some advocate a bounty, some swear by the Fish and Wildlife Service, and some favor a combination of both methods, with bounties being paid during the denning season and professional hunters carrying on the year round.

At the risk of bringing up a heated controversy, I herewith flatly state that the bounty system is totally useless in the control of the coyote. When the bounty is mentioned, its advocates always fall back on the cost per head per animal killed. Very well, let's say a section has a hundred coyotes infesting it. We go after them under the bounty system and get 80 per cent or better in a comparatively short time. Eighty coyotes at a \$2 bounty looks like good work, but is it? Those eighty animals are the young and almost harmless of the species. They have not yet learned to be killers and do not do to exceed 10 per cent of the damage, and are easily caught. Many of your bounty hunters will then pull their line of traps and seek more favorable localities. Just what have they accomplished? Practically nothing so far as control of the killing coyote is concerned. Even should they stay and get 15 per cent more, they still would be far from cleaning the range. The last 5 per cent does 90 per cent of the damage and when you get them you have done something, but not if figured on a cost-per-head basis.

I have had the unfortunate experience of having to provide sustenance or, to say it a little more plainly, feed for a real killer this spring. "Time" or "Life" magazine a year or so back carried a picture of a coyote standing caught by the foot in a steel trap. The President of the Anti Steel-trap Society wrote a scorching letter to the Editor regarding the showing of such an atrocity. I wish that old lady had been with me several mornings this past spring. I think I could have convinced her that the coyote should not have been caught in one trap only

but with one on every foot she had and one clamped on the end of her nose for good measure.

When you find one lamb partly eaten, another with the side torn open and only the stomach gone (that is an especial tidbit for real killers—the warm milk which the lamb has suckled from his mother) and then five or six more, bitten through the head and not killed, maybe just able to give a mournful little bleat, you rather lose control and express yourself much more forcefully than politely.

This section has been lucky to have had, during the winter, a trapper from the Fish and Wildlife Service. He has made a good kill but has been handicapped in the use of poison as the locality is a farming one and there may be one or two trapwise old residents who stay close enough to the ranches to be safe except from traps, which means immune almost from anything except a rifle shot, and they are clever enough to keep out of sight of even that. Now just what is that coyote worth to me, I mean his carcass? On a cost basis that coyote has done \$500 worth of killing and that is not an estimate, it is cold fact from the count of lambs. Figure that fellow on a cost basis and the bounty men have you whipped but I hope I have three celebrations coming—when we whip Hitler and Hirohito and when we kill that damn coyote.

I have condemned the bounty system. What have I to offer? Just who are most interested in coyote destruction? Wool growers first, game men next. Right here I want to insert a statement that the game men never have given the wool growers credit for their work in coyote control. Take the wool men's contribution to coyote destruction out of the picture and in a few years there would not be enough game left to bother with. Finally we have the Federal Government, which could spend a lot more money on coyote destruction and be doing a lot more good than it is with lots of other expenditures. Many states have laws allowing the sheepmen to act themselves to provide funds for predatory animal destruction. Some game departments voluntarily contribute or

keep their own men in the field.

My idea of the way to control the coyote is to combine all those efforts under one head, and I prefer the Fish and Wildlife Service. If the man in charge is not of the cooperative type, get him out, but someone has to be at the head of things and these men have the experience. Then district the states, if possible, so making the districts that control work can go on the year round. Beat the sheep into the mountains and use poison baits which a few warm days render harmless to the herder's dogs. The same in the fall on the winter ranges, be either ahead or behind the sheep. Pay the trapper a good wage, and cooperate with him when he is on your range. A lone trapper is a rather helpless individual in many instances if on his own entirely, but you can do him and yourself a lot of good by a little bait, a little hay, the use of a pasture or even grub. All furs should be sold and the proceeds go into the pot. I do not believe in letting the trapper have the furs. In conclusion, let me say that I am a great believer in poison as a means of getting the coyote, but the man who uses it must know his business. Preferably he should keep the sheepman informed of where it is being used, perhaps the herders also. Traps come next but a good rifle in the hands of a man who can use it is not to be sneezed at.

I know I am going to find opposition to my plan, but I am not just talking through my hat. I have been 44 years on the range and have seen most every method of coyote destruction tried. I can remember when the sheepmen would employ a few good riders to bring the wild burros from the Snake River plains into the foothills where they would be shot and filled full of strychnine when warm. We used to make tremendous kills that way. It was sort of hard on the jackasses, though, and they finally petered out. Some of my readers may think they are not quite all gone.

The best kills I ever saw made were made by the Fish and Wildlife Service (then the Biological Survey) supervising my efforts at poisoning. One job was done in the fall before the sheep hit the fall range. We use the leaf system of straight pork fat, the poison being inserted between two thin slices. Never lost a dog but we did clear that section of the range

for that fall anyway. The other time was in late winter before the sheep left the feed yards. The same method was used as in the spring except that I tied an old skinned ewe on behind the car with a chain and dragged her over the frozen snow till there was nothing but the bones of the two hind legs left and not much bone either. There were just enough pieces of flesh left on the hard snow to intrigue the coyotes along and every little ways a bait was dropped. We never found many but we got them just the same. When one carcass was used we fixed up another and away we went. I ran on to a Basque operator on the range the next spring. I struck him for a little assistance to pay for the gasoline I had used—that was before rationing—and he whipped out his check book, "How much?" I said a couple dollars. "You ask ten," he said, "I give you it. You ask twenty, I give it. Last year I lose a hundred lambs out of two bands. This year never hear coyote holler, dead ones I see lots." And that's the way I like them.

Hugh Sproat  
Boise, Idaho

## South Dakota Predatory Animal Control Law

THE legislature of South Dakota in the 1943 session passed a predatory animal control law affecting the sheepmen in every county in the state west of the Missouri River. The purpose of the law is to exterminate coyotes, bobcats and lynx cats from these counties by the payment of bounties for their destruction.

The funds for the payment of these bounties are to be raised by the levy of a special tax of three cents per head on all sheep shown on the assessment list. Such tax is to have the same status as any other tax levied by county assessors.

The general supervision over the control, eradication and extermination of the predators named will be in the hands of a predatory animal control board in each county. These boards will be chosen by sheepmen in each county on the call of the county commissioners, the chairman of which will preside at the first meeting for the election of the board. This meeting is to be held on June 5, 1944. The

board will be composed of three members chosen for one, two, and three years respectively. Each year thereafter a member shall be chosen for a three-year term. All members are to serve without salary or expense money.

Bounties will "be paid only upon claims verified by the claimant, endorsed by the owner or lessee of the land upon which the predator is claimed to have been taken, together with the date of taking or killing, and endorsed or approved by one member of the predatory animal control board." The bounty is \$10 for each adult coyote, bobcat, or lynx and \$3 for the pups and kits. All animals born during the year are considered adult when killed after September first. The pelts will be marketed by the board and proceeds will be held at least ten days before being remitted to the owner of the pelt. If not marketable the pelt will be destroyed under the supervision of a member of the board. All pelts must be presented to the board in the county taken and must be presented within the fiscal year, July 1 to June 30, in which taken in order to receive payment of bounty.

At the end of each fiscal year each county must remit the balance on hand in the county predatory animal control fund to the state predatory animal control fund, which fund shall be carried over from year to year. If there is not sufficient funds in any county to pay the claims presented to that county, these claims are to be presented to the state auditor by the county auditor for payment from the state funds. If there is insufficient money in the state fund, claims are to be pro-rated among the claimants.

Each county predatory animal control board is authorized to cooperate with and enter into agreements with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service or any other federal agency for eradication of predators. The proportion of the fund that can be used in this cooperative agreement will be determined by a vote of the owners of the majority of sheep in that county.

Violators of the provisions of the law are subject to from \$10 to \$200 fine or imprisonment or both for each offense committed.

This law does not eliminate the payment of bounties provided for by appropriations made by the State of South Dakota.

## Texas Opposes Raise in Livestock Valuations

THE Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association recently sent the following letter to livestock organizations in connection with an attempt of the Internal Revenue Department to increase tax valuations of breeding livestock.

To all Persons and Associations interested in Production and Financing of Livestock:

In recent months Internal Revenue Agents in checking the income tax returns of livestock producers in Texas, have set up for 1941 and 1942 proposed additional taxes. These proposed assessments are based on the application of the farm price method as applied to inventory values of breeding animals.

What is the farm price method? As defined by the Regulations it is the fair market value of the animal, less the cost of disposition. However, breeding animals which are not held for sale should not be subject to market fluctuations, being retained solely for production during their useful life, that of a cow being at least six years and a ewe four years, from the first calf or lamb, as the case might be. In parts of Texas on account of differences in soil and climates, this useful life of breeding animals is further prolonged.

In the past the producer has used a nominal value in his inventory for income tax purposes on his breeding animals, doing so on the theory that his income was properly reflected from the sale of his calves, lambs, wool, young breeding animals retained and added to his inventory, and the difference between the sales price and inventory value of the cull breeding stock sold during the taxable year.

The value placed on his inventories by the producer, (who is really best qualified to price same), in past years has in most cases been accepted by the Treasury Department. In pricing his breeding animals the producer has always taken into account the fact that all breeding animals are in their worst condition at December 31st and were not covered by the daily price quotations of central markets.

Livestock values have been gradually rising for the past seven years and it is well to point out here that the spread from the low to the high prices usually occurs over a period of seven to ten years, while the decline from high to low is usually accomplished in a like number of days. Bearing these facts in mind, the Treasury Department in valuing breeding animals in the producers inventory at fair market value, less cost of disposal, is putting all of the increase in value in the years 1941 and 1942 from which it can readily be seen there is distortion of income. By adding this unrealized or paper profit to the income already reported by the taxpayer for the years 1941 and 1942 and the fact that most producers operate with some borrowed capital, and are going to need more to



pay this additional tax, there is only one remedy for him if this condition is not corrected.

The producer must liquidate part of his breeding stock in order to prevent his being caught with a large inventory at high prices in these times. He may be requested to do so by his lending institution, as most banks financing livestock operations well remember conditions prevailing a few years ago.

This policy of liquidating part of his livestock at this time would be foreign to all producers, having heard the call made by the Secretary of Agriculture for increased production which is necessary to win the War and the Peace, and in spite of labor, protein feed, and supply shortages, and the added hazard that a drouth is overdue, he has increased his production.

In order to prevent the demoralization of the livestock industry, which is so vital in our war effort, we must take immediate action to secure an amendment to the Income Tax Regulations and remove this paper profit method of computing taxable income.

Simply stated, the thing which we would like to have accepted by the Treasury Department is this: Market fluctuations from year to year on breeding animals as such shall not be recognized for income tax purposes, because such breeding animals are the rancher's capital investment, and to recognize market changes on such capital investment is a tax capital and not a tax upon income.

During the past month this problem has received wide discussion among the livestock growers of Texas. On May 19th, approximately thirty of the leading livestock men of Texas met in San Angelo, Texas, for the purpose of discussing this problem, and to decide upon the proper action to take to prevent this injustice. This group appointed the following committee to take further action:

Claud McCann, President, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association.

H. K. Fawcett, President, Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association.

George Jones, Texas member, American National Livestock Producers Association.

A. A. Wright, Secretary and Manager, National Finance Credit Corporation, Fort Worth, Texas.

W. K. Smith, Practicing Accountant, associated with Smith, Morrison, and Salois, Dallas, Texas, and also Manager of the Gibbons Estate and other ranching interests.

C. A. Freeze, Certified Public Accountant, maintaining public accounting office in San Angelo, Texas.

On June 10, the Directors of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association met in Fort Stockton, Texas, and unanimously endorsed this committee, and recommended that they take further action.

On June 16, the Directors of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association met in San Antonio, Texas, and also endorsed this tax question, and ratified the appointment of the above aforementioned committee to carry out this movement.

After the cattle raisers, meeting in San Antonio, Texas, this committee met and

agreed to present this question to all livestock organizations in other interested states, and also to the various livestock finance companies, and to all other parties that might be interested in same. With this idea in mind, this presentation of this vital question is here made for your consideration and help.

## Ask for Virgin Wool

CERTAIN textile fibers are products of agriculture and the sale of these brings consumer dollars to agriculture, while other textile fibers having no connection with agriculture bring consumer dollars to the makers of synthetic fibers and to those who recover wool fiber from rags. As synthetics and shoddy take the place of cotton, linen, silk, and wool, then more farm income will be lost to industry.

As the agricultural fibers, cotton, linen, silk and wool have filled all of the human needs for textiles since before the dawn of history and still do the job better than the man-made synthetic or reclaimed fibers, there is good and logical reason why agricultural people should fight to the last ditch to retain consumer markets for their textile fibers and to regain markets already lost to synthetic fibers and to shoddy. Agriculture should ever be on alert to repel attacks on her markets by men of industry employing men of science and men of words.

Men of words are now using words for the purpose of selling recovered wool fiber in the place of virgin or new wool fiber. The words used are these, "Now wool means virgin wool." These are vicious and misleading words, because they are accepted as true by many people and yet the statement is false.

Under the Wool Products Labeling Act wool is defined with a definition which permits the use of some reclaimed wool fiber and in Rule 20 of the Rules and Regulations under the Act the terms "Virgin" and "New" are defined so as to exclude all recovered, reclaimed or used fiber. As wool may include some reclaimed wool fiber and virgin wool excludes all reclaimed fiber, it is plain that the two terms do not mean the same.

"Virgin Wool" and "New Wool" are now, since the passage of the Labeling Act and the promulgation of the Rules and Regulations, the highest legal designations for wool products, excluding all kinds of recovered or used wool

fibers while the term "wool" alone permits of the use of wool fibers reclaimed from new or unused spun or knitted wool products.

Farm women cannot afford to be fooled when it comes to buying agricultural textile fibers, be they cotton, linen, silk or wool.

The definitions for the terms "Wool," "Reprocessed Wool" and "Reused Wool" as they appear in the Wool Products Labeling Act and the definition of the terms "Virgin" and "New" as set forth in the Rules and Regulations under that Act are as follows:

(b) The term "wool" means the fibre from the fleece of the sheep or lamb or the hair of the Angora or Cashmere goat (and may include the so-called specialty fibres from the hair of the camel, alpaca, llama, and vicuna) which has never been reclaimed from any woven or felted wool product. (Note omission of the words spun and knitted.)

(c) The term "reprocessed wool" means the resulting fibre when wool has been woven or felted into a wool product which, without ever having been utilized in any way by the ultimate consumer, subsequently has been made into a fibrous state. (Again note the absence of the words spun or knitted.)

(d) The term "reused wool" means the resulting fibre when wool or reprocessed wool has been spun, woven, knitted, or felted into a wool product which, after having been used in any way by the ultimate consumer, subsequently has been made into a fibrous state. (Note here the use of the four words spun, woven, knitted and felted.)

Rule 20—Use of the Term "Virgin" or "New":

The term "virgin" or "new" as descriptive of a wool product or any fibre or part thereof shall not be used when the product or part so described is not composed wholly of new or virgin wool which has never been used, or reclaimed, reworked, reprocessed or reused from any spun, woven, knitted, felted, or manufactured or used product. Products composed of or made from fibre reworked or reclaimed from yarn or clips shall not be described as virgin wool or new wool or by terms of similar import, regardless of whether such yarn or clips are new or used or were made of new or reprocessed or reused material.

If these definitions are studied it will be plainly seen that the term "wool" can be used on wool fibers recovered from unused knitted and spun wool products and that there is nothing to prohibit that label being placed upon a garment made entirely of that kind of recovered wool fiber. The terms "virgin" or "new" cannot be so used.

\*Reprinted from The Nation's Agriculture, February, 1943

Kleber H. Hadsell



## Statement of Livestock And Meat Council

**F**OLLOWING the failure of Congress to defeat the subsidy plan, the Livestock and Meat Council, organized at Chicago on April 2, (April Wool Grower, page 7), issued the following statement:

Adoption of a policy calling for management of the livestock and meat situation so as to give the consumer the greatest amount of meat at the lowest possible cost and, at the same time, to allow a fair return to the industry today was announced by the Livestock and Meat Council. The Council, representing 103 major national and state organizations in the livestock and meat industry, concluded a two-day emergency meeting in Chicago.

"Without such management," the Council warned, "meat production inevitably will decline."

At its meeting the Council took the following actions:

1. Discussed at length the chaotic conditions surrounding the livestock and meat industry at the present time as a result of impractical handling of the situation by the government, which, in the opinion of many livestock authorities, threaten to culminate in a severe national meat shortage before many months have passed.

2. Recommended that every effort be made to balance the demand for meat against the available supply, and urged full support on the part of all branches of the industry of the program being developed by the War Meat Board.

3. Decided to send representatives to Washington to contact government officials and offer the full and friendly cooperation of the livestock and meat industry in solving the nation's meat problems.

4. Discussed the national feed situation and developed the following principles:

It must be recognized that livestock utilize a large volume of hay, grass, and other roughage unsuitable for human food and transform it into nutritious steaks, chops, and other meats.

It also should be borne in mind that under the stimulus of the government's request for more meat, producers have greatly increased production. It was recognized by the government that the nutritive values of meat were urgently needed in the war effort.

Grain is required to bring out a full production of the meat from this increased supply of livestock. Unless this livestock is finished properly, through the use of the proper quantity and kinds of feed, millions of pounds of urgently needed meat will be lost to the nation's supply.

In considering the feed situation, it cannot be emphasized too strongly that meat supplies important nutrients which are unavailable to an important degree in feed grains.

Commenting on the Council's action, Judge Joe Montague, General Counsel of

the Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association, said:

**the drug is in feed.** For a mature sheep

"The livestock and meat industry has spent considerable money over a period of years in conducting research on meat and in building up a source for meat.

"It is obvious that the man who grows livestock must receive a price that will make him want to keep on raising and feeding livestock. Otherwise, he may sell off his livestock and grow sugar beets or wheat or get a job in a defense plant, with the result that there will be less meat produced.

"And if less meat is produced, it is certain that the cost will be higher to the consumer for the smaller supply. \* \* \*

## Simplified Use of Phenothiazine

**T**WO labor-saving methods of using the chemical, phenothiazine, to control injurious worm parasites of sheep are described in instructions just issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The use of this chemical for protecting health of sheep, important now because of war needs for the meat, the wool, shearling pelts, and surgical sutures, is a recent development in veterinary science, but the work involved in dosing large flocks has presented a difficult problem, especially when sheep are on large pastures or ranges.

Investigations by government parasitologists at the Department's Beltsville Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland, have shown the practicability of mixing one part of the chemical with nine parts of salt and placing the mixture in open containers sheltered from the weather. The sheep are allowed to eat it at will. Adding a few handfuls of grain to the medicated mixture is helpful in getting sheep to eat it at first, after which they soon become accustomed to the taste.

The voluntary consumption of salt by sheep is normally greatest during the warm weather, which is also the time that risks from parasitism are greatest. Thus, the increased intake of the medicated salt is approximately in proportion to the dosage sheep need.

Another method of administering the dose is about an ounce of phenothiazine to a pound of moistened grain. The animals can be readily treated in groups of about ten at one feed trough.

Although announcing these practical labor-saving methods of administering the drug, Department specialists em-

phasize the importance of hygienic management of the animals to keep them from becoming infested with worms. Resting and rotation of pastures are especially helpful in protecting sheep against infection by these parasites of which the most troublesome are nodular worms, stomach worms, and trichostrongyles.

## Maximum Prices on Cake

**E**FFECTIVE June 25, no sale of linseed oil meal, cake, pea-size meal or pellets shall be made except on the basis of a guaranteed minimum percentage of protein according to M.P.R.-370, amendment 1.

Prices are set f.o.b. crushing plant, and range from \$40 to \$45 per ton on meal or cake, with a guaranteed minimum percentage of protein of 34 percent or over in carload lots, a dollar higher per ton in less than carload lots. The prices vary with the location of the plant.

In an actual analysis if the feed is above the guaranteed minimum percentage of protein, the price remains the same, if below, the price shall be proportionately reduced.

If the flaxseed is grown in any other country other than the United States, Mexico, or Canada, a reduction of \$5 per ton is specified.

## Colonel Taylor Recalled By Army

**T**HE War Food Administration announced that Lt.-Colonel Jay L. Taylor, Deputy Administrator in charge of Farm Labor, has been recalled for special service with the Army.

Chester C. Davis, former W.F.A. Administrator, said, "At my request Lt.-Colonel Taylor was detailed by the United States Army to organize and head the farm labor division of the W.F.A. In nine weeks he has accomplished a great feat of organization here and in the field. The Army is now recalling him for duty in another field in which he has specialized knowledge and experience." Colonel Philip G. Burton will be acting director in charge of the W.F.A. farm labor program.



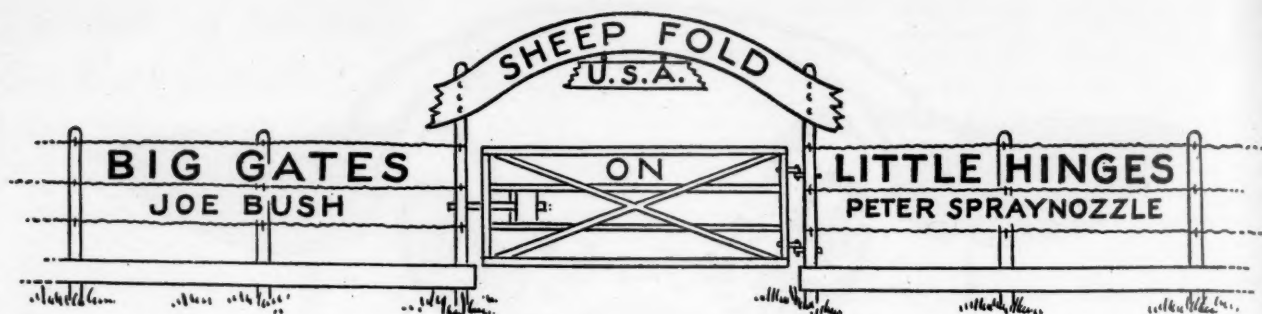
# PTZ *with salt*

## a new, easy way to control worms

- Salt your sheep — *and* control worms.
- Mix 1 part PTZ Powder with 10 parts salt. (1 to 15 may give satisfactory control.) Have this mixture in reach of your flock *at all times*. It is the *new* way of keeping worms under control.
- PTZ with salt gives the flock enough PTZ daily to keep worm eggs that are dropped on the pasture from developing. With this method of PTZ treatment, you

kill the worms *before* they get a chance to reinfest your flock of sheep.

- *Before* starting the PTZ-salt program, give your flock a *worm-expelling* dose of PTZ. For this purpose use PTZ Pellets or the *new* PTZ Powder in a drench. *Then* mix PTZ Powder with the flock's salt. Get PTZ from your Dr. Hess Dealer. Use as directed on the package. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.



**J**OE BUSH says July 4th this year will mean a little more to many of the people of the United States than it has ever meant before. There may not be as much hurrah, as many camps in the hills, or trips into the canyons. There are too many soldiers fighting in far-away lands to make the 4th much of a day at home.

When we know that the sons of the Americans are fighting with real guns and real cannons,—dropping bombs from the clouds, seems that a little toy pistol popping off in the background some way don't have the real thrill—lacks something when we know of the thousands of the manhood of America who have sailed away to meet the soldier-men of other lands and have it out on the battlefields of the world.

We are told of our way of life, our way of living it—a nation that for many, many years has foregone many things to hold fast to America's conception of liberty, freedom, and the right to act and move about and speak freely of what we think about. Americans can well spend this 1943 4th of July thinking about "where do we as a nation go from here?"

There may be people who are not yet ready to accept our way of life. Our way is not an easy way; to be the Land of the Free, it must also be the Land of the Brave. A timid people who fear fear more than they love liberty, people who would rather "let well enough alone," are not yet ready for the opportunities that a full measure of freedom of thought and action, that is part of the birthright of those who live and understand the American way of life, provide.

By the time this is in the hands of the readers, the 4th will have come and gone. While we are knocking at the door of many of the nations of the world with men and ships to bring them liberty and freedom, let's watch and pray that we have not given up a part of that freedom that we received from our God.

It's an easy matter for someone in an office to think an electric range in an apartment in the nation's Capitol and a sheep range in the mountains of the West are about the same thing and have much in common, and if something is shivering or simmering on one, it will as a matter of course simmer and shiver on the other.

A farm or range advisor in the nation's Capitol may wear bobbed linen underwear in the summer time and not fully understand why the sheepman permits his lambs, rams, and ewes to go through the summer with clothing

100 per cent all wool and a yard wide. The woolgrower knows why this is so, but to a crystal-gazing, remote-control operator, it seems hard to make this clear.

Joe Bush and me have had it suggested to us that it would be well worth our time to harvest the cotton from our cottonwood trees. Well, in the first place, Joe and me are wool growers, not cotton pickers. We have never picked cotton in the South, but we did try and catch the flying cotton from our cottonwood trees at Sheepfold. We tried it on foot, we tried it on horseback, but it just won't "pan out."

Cotton in the South may hold still while a cotton picker pounces on it and puts it "in the bag," but the cotton from a cottonwood tree in the West is too much alive, too free, too quick, too wild to be easily caught. To see Joe Bush with a fishnet in hand, racing across the home pasture trying to "net" a cotton boll from a cottonwood tree, is something worth going many miles to see; and many did watch Joe at work riding his top horse, facing into the breeze, the fishnet waving over him, making more moves and quicker turns than any cowhand ever did riding down a yearling "slick ear."

P. S.—So as Joe Bush says in this month of July with the spirit of the 4th still fresh in our memory, as we paddle our little craft, pushing our way along with our usual zeal, let us watch out that we don't get our zeal tangled with the steel raveling in the underbrush that lines the shore, so that when we go into the field of politics, we won't have our hands tied with a lot of pet theories, and an ambition to hold something for ourselves that we don't want to share with our fellow Americans.

One of the rights of the American people is to work where we want to work, at what we want to work at, not where someone wants us to work, or at a job we don't like. To be held in a place and at a job we don't like just because we were there yesterday is an un-American principle that has no place in the lives of a free people living the American way of life under the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the American Flag, freedom of thought and action, free speech and a free press. The four freedoms are fine—but not to be bought at the cost of the one freedom under the spirit of that personal and national liberty that has made the American way of life, the life we want to live as Americans.

Peter Spraynozzle  
Sheepfold, U. S. A.



# LAMB MARKETS

## Denver

**S**HEEP receipts for June, 1943, totaled 77,500 head compared to 57,170 in June, 1942, an increase of 20,330 head. The bulk of the salable supply consisted of old-crop clipped lambs from Colorado and spring lambs from Colorado and Idaho. Lambs were also received from Nebraska, Wyoming, Kansas, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, Oregon and California.

Receipts during the first week of June were quite small and the market worked lower due to less demand. Lambs and spring lambs closed weak to 25 cents lower than the last week of May. Clipped lambs predominated in the run. Early in the week good and choice clipped lambs averaging 89 to 96 pounds sold at \$14.75 to \$15 flat. At the end of the week the same kind were bringing \$14.60 to \$14.75 flat. One medium to good load of Colorado fed woolled lambs sold at \$15 flat. Good and choice trucked-in spring lambs reached \$15.85 early in the week, closing at \$15.65. Some medium to good 73-pound Idahos sold for slaughter at \$14.75. Ewes were scarce and held fully steady, selling at \$6 to \$7. A few good to choice lots with Number 1 and 2 pelts ranged from \$7.25 to \$7.65. Some 63-pound Idaho feeding lambs sold at \$13.50. Load lots of clipped old-crop lambs sold at \$11 to \$11.50.

During the second week of June spring lambs advanced mostly 10 to 15 cents. Receipts were very small and a new top for the season was established by a sizeable lot of choice 104-pound spring lambs, which brought \$15.90. The top on most good to choice lots was \$15.50, with a few at \$15.75. One load of 85-pound clipped lambs grading mostly good topped at \$14.75. Good to choice loads with numbers 1 and 2 pelts sold at \$14.50 to \$14.65. Ewes remained steady, with good to choice trucked-in shorn lots at \$7.25 to \$7.75 and common to medium kinds at \$6 to \$7. Two loads of common to medium California ewes sold for slaughter at \$6.60 flat.

During the third week of June a new high for the season, \$16, was

paid for choice fat spring lambs. Idaho spring lambs averaging 85 and 86 pounds sold at \$15.25 to \$15.35 flat. Early in the week good and choice trucked-in springers brought \$15.25 to \$15.75, with medium to good kinds at \$13.75 to \$14.75. Good and choice old-crop shorn lambs sold at \$14.25 to \$14.40 in load lots. Good and choice shorn ewes averaging 110 pounds sold up to \$8.50. Good and choice Idahos averaging 147 pounds sold at \$7.40.

During the fourth week of June all classes lost price ground, mostly 15 to 25 cents. The run showed some expansion over the previous week; however, there were very few old-crop lambs offered. Good and choice Idaho spring lambs averaging 85 to 95 pounds sold at \$15 to \$15.15. Other Idahos grading mostly good sold for slaughter at \$14.75, with some medium to good kinds at \$14.50. A load of 110-pound choice Californias, fed in Nebraska, brought \$15.40. Good and choice trucked-in springers brought \$14.85 to \$15.15, with numerous medium to good lots at \$14 to \$14.75. Most old-crop lambs were truck-ins, with good and choice lots selling at \$14.25. Ewes topped at \$7.50, with most selling at \$6 to \$7.25. New-crop Idaho feeding lambs averaging 77 pounds brought \$13 flat.

Ed Marsh

## St. Joseph

**R**ECEIPTS for the month of June were very light, the total being 65,145 compared with 110,070 in May and 73,392 in June a year ago. Most of the month's supply came from local territory, only about one-fourth being from western feed lots. Old crop fed lambs were scarce, with no woolskins

## VOYLE BAGLEY

GREENWICH, UTAH

### REGISTERED RAMBOUILLET SHEEP

### 125 Big, Smooth Yearling Range Rams for Sale

See Some of My Top Rams at the  
National Ram Sale

## J. W. MATTHEWS

BURLEY, IDAHO

### Registered Corriedale Sheep

These rams are of  
Moncrieffe Breeding

They are well grown out this year  
and one of the best flock of rams  
I have had.

See my entries at the National Ram  
Sale August 24 and 25, 1943

## DELAINE MERINOS

Hardy — More Wool — Less Feed

Write for booklet and list of breeders  
THE AMERICAN & DELAINE  
MERINO RECORD ASS'N.

Gowdy Williamson, Sec'y. XENIA, OHIO

## SUFFOLK SHEEP

For more pounds of lamb in less time use  
a Suffolk ram. For literature and list of  
breeders, write the

NATIONAL SUFFOLK SHEEP  
ASSOCIATION  
Middleville, Michigan  
C. A. Williams, Secretary

OUR CARELESSNESS  
Their Secret Weapon

PREVENT FOREST FIRES



# POLO RANCH

HAMPSHIRE and CORRIEDALES

Stud and Range Rams in Both Breeds  
For Sale, Singly and in Larger Numbers.

My consignment to the 1943 National Ram Sale will consist entirely of Hampshire Stud and range rams, both yearlings and lambs.

You will be able to secure top Hampshires here.

Malcolm Moncreiffe, Owner

BIG HORN, SHERIDAN COUNTY, WYOMING

# SUFFOLKS

With

# SIZE AND QUALITY

We invite your inspection of our consignment of rams at the  
National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah

AUGUST 24 and 25, 1943

HOWARD VAUGHN

DIXON, CALIFORNIA

## SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

Sampson's Range and Pasture Management.....	\$4.00
Sampson's Native American Forage Plants.....	5.00
Sampson's Livestock Husbandry on Range and Pasture.....	4.50
Hultz & Hill's Range Sheep and Wool.....	3.00
Morrison's Feeds and Feeding.....	5.00

### Also for Enjoyable and Instructive Reading

Gilfillan's Sheep.....	2.50
Call's Golden Fleece.....	2.75
Klemme's An American Grazier Goes Abroad.....	2.50

### And for the Children

Perdew's Tenderfoot at Bar X.....	3.00
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For Sale by

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

509 McCornick Bldg.

Salt Lake City, Utah

arriving after the first two weeks, and quality was lacking in these. Bulk of old crop lambs were shorn, and there was a wide range in quality.

Best kinds sold \$14.50@14.75, with others \$13@14.25. Compared with a month ago values are around 50 cents lower, with best quoted around \$14 on the close.

Native springers were freely offered the last half of the month, but quality was very poor. Best sold on the close at \$14.75, with others down to \$13 and lower.

Aged sheep closed around 50 cents lower for the month, best fat ewes selling \$7.25@7.75 on late days.

H. H. Madden

## Omaha

JUNE was characterized by the usual easing off of receipts and the accompanying slump in quality that marks the transition from the old-crop fed lamb season into the new-crop spring lamb run. This factor along with the unsettled conditions brought about by the government's announced "roll-back" of meat prices contributed to a break of 75 cents @ \$1 or more in fat lamb prices, with old-crop shorn lambs at the full decline.

Around 107,000 head came in, a decrease of about 4,000 head from the same month last year, but still the heaviest June receipts since 1939, aside from a year ago. Compared with the May receipts this year, however, arrivals showed a drop of nearly 50 per cent—about 96,000 head.

Quality as a whole was quite ordinary. Most of the supplies were tail-end and clean-up shipments of shorn lambs as the fed lamb season drew to a close, with just sprinklings of California, Kansas and native spring lambs. Where the better range springers were worth up to \$16 as the month opened, the right kinds sold no higher than \$15.15@15.25 at the close and most of the sales ranged from \$15 down to \$14.75 and less on closing days. Sorted natives bulked at \$15 at the end of the period, compared with \$15.75 as the month opened. Clipped lambs suffered the full loss, with sales ranging from \$13.90 down after a sharp break on the last day of the month, compared with a range of \$14.75@15 at the start.

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Supplies of feeder lambs were scarce all month but demand and prices dipped sharply in sympathy with the general unsettled conditions and the break in fat classes. Only a shipment here and there of toppy handyweight feeders came in and demand, while spotted, was just about broad enough to handle the meager arrivals. Best western feeders sold up to \$14.75 as the month opened and good shearing lambs sold as high as \$15, but the scarcity of shearers and labor for commercial feedlots held the trade in a hit-and-miss condition. At the close, \$13.25 was the outside price for spring feeders and sales below \$13 were far more numerous than any other bracket. Shorn feeders sold from \$11.50@13 early in the month but by the close quotations were dropped into the 10's for poorest kinds and the better grades had to sell from \$11@12 or a little more.

Though fat ewes lost less ground than any other class, prices here were a full 50 cents lower. Well-finished shorn ewes went to the killers from \$7.50 down at the close, compared with an opening price of \$8. Medium to just good ewes ranged from \$6.50@7.25, with cull and canner ewes from \$4 down to \$2.50 or less for shells. Only odd head of shorn yearling wethers were offered, with sales ranging from \$13&13.25 and less and the few yearling ewes sorted off lamb shipments sold from \$11.50@12.25.

Max Oldham

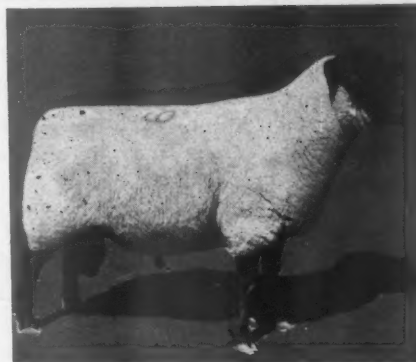
## Kansas City

**T**OTAL receipts of sheep and lambs at the Kansas City market during the first six months of 1943 show an increase of 16 per cent as compared with the corresponding period a year ago, and are now well past the million mark. The actual figures shown 1,095,587 head in the first half of this year, against 944,342 for the first six months of 1942. Only April and June of this year have shown decreases as compared with the corresponding months last year. Total receipts in the month just ending were 149,198 head, approximately 8000 less than in June of 1942.

The big bulk of the receipts at the present time is composed of native lambs. Fed woolled lambs are almost entirely lacking in the receipts, and the movement of fed clipped lambs

## BONIDA FARM

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO



Bonida Masterpiece 8728

These rams are all big, rugged and uniform with plenty of bone and soundness. They are in excellent breeding condition.

**WATCH FOR THESE ENTRIES AT THE SALES**

**B. D. MURDOCH, Owner**

**Breeder of**

**Registered Suffolk Sheep,  
Duroc Swine and  
Holstein Cattle**

**RAMS FOR IDAHO SALE AT FILER,  
AUGUST 4-14** head Suffolk rams, all sired by Bonida Masterpiece 8728, and ewes sired by Patrick, University of Idaho and Canadian Pacific Railway Farm rams.

**I will have my usual consignment of rams for the NATIONAL RAM SALE, NORTH SALT LAKE, AUGUST 24.**

## JOHN K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM

MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

**AN EXCELLENT SELECTION OF STUD AND RANGE  
RAMS ARE NOW AVAILABLE.**

**ALSO 500 HEAD OF REGISTERED BREEDING EWES WILL BE FOR SALE  
AND READY FOR DELIVERY SEPTEMBER OR OCTOBER.**

"There's My Brand!"

Morning Milk

★ Tastes Better  
★ Keeps Fresh Longer

*— Say Sheepmen*

MORNING MILK



## R. H. LINDSAY COMPANY

Wool Merchants

273 Summer St. Boston, Mass.

## Bartlett Brothers

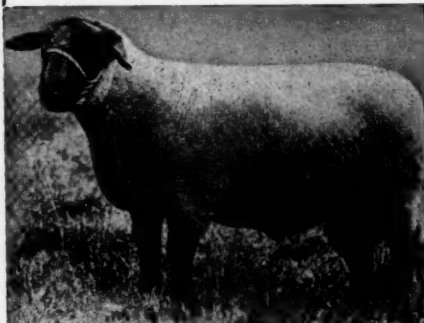
Vauxhall, Alberta, Canada

We have a small but select flock of

### Pedigreed Suffolk Sheep

True to type, maintained at a high state of perfection.

Young Stock Usually for Sale



The kind of rams we breed and sell.

See Our Consignment at the  
National Ram Sale.

## THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY

### MERITS OF SUFFOLK SHEEP

Early maturity, hardiness, lean meat, and fecundity. Suffolk rams are excellent for crossing. Produce high quality market lambs at early age.

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For History of the Breed, List of Members, Pedigree Blanks, Etc., Address the Secretary.

## PINE-TREL 1065 DEHYDRATED PINE TAR OIL



BLOW-FLY REPELLENT; ANIMAL WOUND DRESSING  
Dehorning, Docking, Castrating, Wire Cuts,  
Wool Maggots, Grub in Head, Ear Salve, Snotty  
Nose, Soothing, Acid Free, Non-poisonous.

The Perfect Wound Dressing  
SOLD UNDER POSITIVE MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE  
SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE  
AMERICAN TURPENTINE & TAR CO., New Orleans, La.

has not been heavy. A few consignments of clipped springers have arrived from California, but the movement of lambs from Texas this season has not materialized. Reports from Texas indicate that the season has been very much retarded, and the spring crop simply has not fattened. This probably accounts for at least a part of the decrease in total receipts during June; and that decrease may well continue through July for the same reason, as the Texas milk lambs will probably go as feeders and there seems to be little prospect of any material number of fat slaughter lambs coming from the Lone Star State.

Since the movement of native lambs should be practically completed by the end of July, it might well be that Kansas City killers will be faced with starvation rations in August and September, unless this probable deficit in receipts is made up by liberal supplies of range lambs from the western slopes. Keeping in mind the fact that Kansas City has, during this year, been maintaining an average of around 10 per cent of the total government inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs, these tendencies would point to the Kansas City Terminal as a most advantageous outlet for large numbers of range lambs when that movement begins. Quality and dressing percentages, which were subjects of complaint by killers during April and May, have not improved materially. This fact, together with some seasonal factors and considerable uncertainty concerning possible governmental action on wholesale and retail price ceilings, has resulted in comparatively sharp price declines during the month. Spring lamb prices have dropped \$1.00-1.25, and as of June 30th good and choice kinds are quotable at \$14.25-14.85, medium and good at \$13.00-14.00, and common grades at \$11.00-12.75. Shorn lambs are a flat dollar lower, but the spread between them and woolled springers is comparatively narrow. Good and choice clippers are quotable at \$13.25-13.75, medium and good kinds at \$12.00-13.00, and common at \$10.00-11.75. These quotations are based on animals carrying No. 1 and No. 2 skins, but many arrivals have had shorter pelts and prices have been discounted accordingly. Neither woolled lambs nor woolled ewes have arrived in sufficient numbers to be quotable. Shorn ewes have held up

## HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY

### TOP MAKERS

253 Summer Street Boston, Mass.

## CORRIEDALE INC.

Breeders of Corriedale sheep exclusively  
since 1918

HERBERT T. BLOOD, Pres.

1635 East 13th Ave. Denver, Colo.

## W. S. O'NEIL

Denfield, Ontario, Canada

### Registered Suffolk Rams and Ewes

100 Registered range rams

50 Registered ewes

These animals are from selected stock  
with the same breeding as our National  
Ram Sale entries.

## FOR SALE

STUD RAMS AND RANGE RAMS

### SUFFOLKS and HAMPSHIRE

A Few Registered Suffolk Ewes and  
Ewe Lambs and Also a Few Registered  
Hampshire Ewes for Sale.

## GEO. A. REED

ROUTE 2, BURLEY, IDAHO

## REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

## E. H. STREET & SON

Richfield, Utah

Will sell 1 stud ram and 1 pen of  
5 registered rams at the 1943 National  
Ram Sale.

Will also have 100 ram lambs for  
sale August 15 and 100 ewes and  
ewe lambs October 1.

## AMERICAN SOUTHDOWN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Southdowns again won grand champion earload  
of lambs, grand champion wether, and grand  
champion pen of lambs over all breeds at the 1942  
Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Show.  
Write the Secretary for additional information.  
Eugene Helms, President  
W. L. Henning, Secy., State College, Pa.

## CORRIEDALE EXCELS

As a heavy shearing, long - stapled breed with a real carcass. Be sure you get Corriedale, not some cross-bred which resembles this established breed.



Association Life Membership \$10—Registry fee, transfer 25c. All membership and half of registry fees used for breed promotion. We maintain a complete progeny record and have as members the leading State and Federal agencies in the U. S.

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### AMERICAN CORRIEDALE ASS'N.

Incorporated 1916—Fine Service for 27 Years  
For Booklet and List, Address Secretary

## SHROPSHIRE

are the most profitable breed of sheep for the practical-minded man. Breeders say: "They are easiest to handle," and their lambs being even-weight, even-size "bring a price above the market-top of the day." Shropshires produce quarter to three-eighths blood combing wool, always salable. They are most beautiful of the breeds. More than 10,700 members are enrolled.

### The American Shropshire Registry Association

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

Glenn Chappell, President

J. M. Wade, Secretary-Treasurer

## CORRIEDALE



A breed made to order for the ideal combination of wool production and mutton carcass. Adaptable to all conditions. For greater profits, breed Corriedales. Write us for literature and list of Breeders.

### No Membership Fee

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Secretary-Treasurer.....Mrs. F. J. Moline

### NATIONAL CORRIEDALE SHEEP ASSOCIATION

809 EXCHANGE AVENUE

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

better than lambs and are considered only some 25-30 cents lower for the months. Good and choice kinds are now quotable at \$7.00-7.60, and common and medium grades at \$5.25-7.00.

Bob Riley

## Chicago

ARRIVALS of ovine stock at Chicago for June totaled 123,000, a decrease of 10,000 from last year but with that exception the largest for the month since 1938. June is the month when the supply is at the lowest point of the year because the old crop lambs on feed have been pretty well used up and the new crop has not started to move freely. Most of the receipts during the month consisted of fed lambs from midwest farm areas, the supply coming from the mountain section being negligible. Spring lambs were comparatively scarce and only two or three cars of range lambs came in from Idaho.

The annual change in quotation prices takes effect in June from old to new lambs, the old crop being classed as yearlings. Practically all the lambs were shorn after June 1, so prices are based mainly on meat value plus the pelt which is now in strong demand for army coats and valued according to the length of wool. This feature has considerably increased the value of the shorn lambs compared with those slaughtered in other seasons.

Early in the month some native lambs sold at \$16 to \$16.35 with the shorn mostly at \$14.75 to \$15.25. Later in the month lambs without fleece sold rather freely at \$15 to \$15.75 and at the close of the month clipped lambs, carrying number 1 and 2 pelts, went at \$14 to \$14.85. There was considerable variation in prices depending on quality. Some cull lambs that lacked weight and quality enough to suit packers sold down to \$12 and a good many cleared at \$13 to \$14.

Because of the ceiling on lamb and mutton products there was not a very wide variation in prices during the month with the bulk of the shorn lambs selling at \$14 to \$15. Competition from shippers was of little consequence because conditions in the east were not favorable for buying lambs here. The movement is now on freely from Tennessee and Kentucky. Most of these lambs are going east

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for slaughter and the volume is said to be as large as a year ago but the season is a little late. Virginia is also supplying the east with a good many lambs.

A trickle of range lambs arrived during the month from Idaho. They were not considered up to par in quality and sold at \$15, averaging 86 pounds. It is reported that the range movement will be late this year on account of an unfavorable season. The demand for meat on the Pacific Coast is likely to pull most of the supply in that direction and on that account a smaller number than usual is expected in this territory.

Recently a few small lots of spring lambs in fleece have been sent in by nearby farmers. Most of these lambs sold at \$16 to \$16.25 with a few up to \$16.50. There is not a strong demand for these lambs to slaughter because of the restriction made by the ceiling limitation which offers no chance for a premium on the spring lambs as in other seasons.

Yearlings have been in fairly strong demand because of the pelt value. They sold largely during the month at \$14 to \$15 with some of the plainer types at \$13 to \$14. Sales were generally about \$1 under the price paid for corresponding quality lambs.

A recent revision in the allocation of lamb for civilian use has been increased a little and is now up to 80 per cent compared with 70 per cent for April through June. Shipments on army and navy accounts are very satisfactory, particularly since the preparation of the dressed product has been improved so it better satisfies and makes a stronger appeal to the armed forces.

Not many ewes were received during the month but all of good quality sold actively. Early in the month a few ewes in fleece sold at \$9 to \$9.50 but later nearly all came in clipped and moved at \$7 to \$8.50, but at the close of the month the best stopped at \$8. Canner ewes sold down to \$7 and shorn bucks are quoted at \$6 to \$7. Wethers were very scarce, selling mainly at \$10 to \$13.

Demand for shearing and feeding lambs is very strong but during the month very few arrived and quotations were nominal. Near the close of June the lamb market drifted sharply lower which traders attribute largely to the sharp break in hog prices and the rollback in meat prices.

Frank E. Moore

## Ogden

RECEIPTS last month totaled 115,000, as compared to 183,800 for the same period last year. From California were received 32,000 sheep and lambs, which was about 12,000 less than a year ago.

Due to the lateness of the Idaho run, only 79,000 were received from that state during June—mostly the latter part of the month—while a year ago 132,000 were yarded from Idaho.

Late in May a few cars of Idaho ranch lambs sold at Ogden at \$15.15 to \$15.50. On June 4th the top was stepped up to \$15.65 for ranchers, which was paid on thru June 11th for best loads, including some range lambs. Other cars sold at \$15.00 to \$15.50.

By June 15th the top had dropped to \$15.25 for best Idahos and lasted

## Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1943	1942
Total U. S. Inspected Slaughter, First 5 Months.....	7,798,181	7,731,086
Week Ended:	June 18	June 19
Slaughter at 27 Centers.....	247,335	275,309
Chicago Average Live Lamb Prices (Wooled)		
Good and Choice.....	\$14.15	\$13.72
Medium and Good.....	13.10	12.35
New York Average Western Dressed Lamb Prices		
Choice, 30-40 pounds.....	27.12	26.50
Good, 30-40 pounds.....	25.62	25.50
Commercial, all-weights.....	23.62	21.60



thru June 19th. On June 21st a drop to \$15 top occurred, which top was paid up thru June 29th. Other carloads sold in a range of \$14.00 to \$14.75 depending on quality.

On the last day of June another drop to a top of \$14.75 was made. This same top has been paid since then for the bulk of the Idaho loads up thru the first week of July. A number of plainer loads were taken at \$14.25 to \$14.50 thru this period.

Early in June many lots of ewes sold at \$6.75 for top kinds, \$5.00 for mediums, and \$3.00 for culls. The top was hiked to \$6.90 by June 12th, and to \$7.00 June 18th, which top has prevailed since then up thru the first week of July. Three carloads of outstanding 153 pound Harper Oregon, ewes sold on June 19th at the extreme top of \$7.25 straight.

R. C. Albright

## Production Credit Associations

THE Production Credit Division of the Farm Credit Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has issued a summary of the 1942 operations of Production Credit Associations.

Nine years since the organization of the production credit system was closed on December 31, 1942. There are now 529 production credit associations with 317,633 farmer-stockholders. The paid-in capital of the associations amounts to about 104 million dollars; farmers and stockmen own over 23 millions, or 22 per cent. Loans made in 1942 totaled more than 477 million dollars, of which 18 per cent were renewals. The average cost of the loans to members in 1942 amounted to 5.26 per cent per annum.

The Association income from membership sources in 1942 was \$982,000 more than the expenses and losses. Dividends were declared and paid by 13 associations in the year 1942 according to the report.

## Life of Cooperatives

THE Farm Credit Administration recently issued a report on farmers cooperative discontinuances.

"Cooperation as an economic technique does not fail as frequently as do men and women who attempt to use

this technique without knowledge of its limitations as well as its many possibilities," according to the report. The greatest reason for cooperative discontinuance is that men and women joining "have not mastered the fundamental principles of cooperation nor schooled themselves sufficiently in the application of those principles."

The average length of life for discontinued cooperative associations included in the study was approximately ten years. The average period of activity for 10,684 associations of record was 20.5 years.

The length of life for special groups was: associations handling wool and mohair, 17.3 years; livestock shipping associations and terminal-market sales agencies, 18.9 years; grain cooperatives, 26.2 years; and dairy and allied industries, 27.7 years.

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